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CEMA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE SESSION REVIEWED

PM020912 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jan 84 Second Edition p 5

[Leonid Zhmyrev "Commentator's Column": "Collaboration Deepens"]

[Text] The 109th session of its Executive Committee was an important event in CEMA's big work program for the current year. It has just been held in Moscow and it examined some of the questions raised in Berlin last October during the 37th CEMA session meeting at the level of heads of government.

The representatives of the countries on the Executive Committee -- deputy heads of government -- discussed measures relating to the fuller exploitation of the potential for mutual cooperation. What specific matters were discussed? Now that the "equator" of the current 5-year plan has been crossed the community countries are engaged in coordinating plans for the next 5-year plan. They are drawing up recommendations which will be considered in the course of the coordination of overall economic policy. The recommendations, after they have been amended and approved by the fraternal countries' governments, will be an important factor in the implementation of the program for progress -- up to 1990 and beyond.

Other matters scrutinized by the Executive Committee meeting participants include progress in the introduction of the results of joint scientific and technical studies in the national economy and the organization of cooperation in the sphere of production automation. They reflected the fraternal countries' commitment to the joint solution of the biggest problems of paramount significance -- the creation of robot technology, microelectronics, equipment for the nuclear power industry and so forth. The relevant measures recommended by the Executive Committee graphically demonstrate the qualitative shift in the integrational process primarily in the direction of deeper scientific and technical exchange.

Part of the session participants' work was devoted to the not unimportant question of observance of contractual commitments. Measures were outlined for improving contractual relations in the foreign trade sphere, with special emphasis on supplies of spare parts for machinery and equipment.

When they laid down the strategy for the eighties, the fraternal parties stressed at their congresses the growing role of science in society, including the role of social sciences. Having examined the results of the activity of the International Institute for the Study of Economic Problems of the World Socialist System, the Executive Committee pointed out the importance of the elaboration of the most topical problems of socialist economic integration.

The CEMA Executive Committee session confirmed once again that the fraternal countries are sticking to their course of deepening collaboration and strengthening the unity and cohesion of our countries and peoples under the leadership of the Marxist-Leninist parties.

U.S. ANTI-SOCIALISM INCLUDES 'ECONOMIC WARFARE'

PM011021 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Jan 84 Second Edition p 3

[Article by Doctor of Economic Sciences Professor Major General A. Gurov and Candidate of Economic Sciences Lieutenant Colonel V. Martynenko: "Imperialism's Economic Agression"]

[Text] Characterizing the policy of modern imperialism, the 26th CPSU Congress pointed to the adventurism of its most aggressive circles and their "readiness to gamble with mankind's vital interests in the name of their narrow mercenary aims." The events of recent years have totally laid bare the reactionary policy of the United States and its NATO allies which, contrary to common sense and disregarding everything, are trying to reverse the course of world development. Although the U.S. President recently advocated a Soviet-American dialogue, he was prompted to do so, above all, by considerations of expediency, notably in the economic sphere. However, the American leadership, as Comrade Yu.V. Andropov pointed out in his replies to PRAVDA's questions, "has not abandoned its plans to conduct talks with us from a position of strength, from a position of threats and pressure."

In their desire to resolve by force the chief contradiction of the modern epoch -- the contradiction between socialism and capitalism -- they have, in point of fact, already mounted an economic, ideological, and psychological war against the USSR and the other socialist community countries. The unprecedented arms race mounted by Washington, the wrecking of the talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe, and the deployment of medium-range U.S. missiles which has begun on European territory show how far the "hawks" have gone.

In assessing all this, the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries cannot close their eyes to the fact that Washington has declared a "crusade" against socialism as a social system.

Economic warfare occupies a very important place in the "crusade" against socialism. Its strategic aims are directly linked, first with attempts to interfere in the socialist countries' internal affairs and with the desire to undermine their economies. Second, the schemes of economic warfare are very closely interwoven with plans to achieve military superiority, since it is precisely the economy that is the material basis of defense. Third, imperialism's aggressive foreign economic actions are accompanied by corresponding acts of subversion in the political and spiritual spheres aimed at liquidating the socialist social system.

The intensity of the economic war is increasing at a very high rate. Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's report "60 Years of the USSR" pointed out that "the imperialists are not giving up their schemes for economic warfare against the socialist countries." The centers and the chief apparatus of economic warfare are already clearly visible, its strategy and tactics are becoming apparent. and the specific methods and means of waging it are manifest.

The United States has taken on the role of "commander in chief" in this war. The Reagan administration spent several years preparing its allies for it and directing the elaboration of a "united approach" to economic relations with the East. This was one of the chief issues at the conferences of leaders of the capitalist "Seven" in Ottawa (1981), Versailles (1982), and Williamsburg (1983).

Washington uses an old instrument of the cold war -- the Coordinating Committee (COCOM), which was set up at the suggestion of the United States back in 1949 to control exports of so-called strategic commodities to the USSR and Eastern European countries -- as the main staff in the modern economic war. Its members now are all the NATO countries (except Iceland and Spain) and also Japan.

Before the beginning of the eighties, COCOM's chief tasks included: compiling lists of commodities whose export to the socialist countries is prohibited; considering applications for deliveries of a particular commodity "as an exception"; and also holding consultations on monitoring observance of the restrictions.

On the Reagan administration's accession to power, a program was put forward to modernize COCOM, which clearly reveals a desire to make it a very important center of a new cold war. The United States is trying to get COCOM transformed from a consultative into a commercial and political organ, whose decisions would be binding on all its members and would have legal force. Washington insists on expanding its apparatus and its control functions by involving military experts and setting up special groups to investigate instances of "violations of the export bans," and at the same time, the lists of "strategic commodities" are intensively being extended. In practice it is not simply a question of tightening up the system of bans, but it is also an attempt to create a kind of "economic NATO," the chief instrument of economic warfare against the USSR and the other socialist states.

The strategy of imperialism's economic warfare expresses and formulates long-term aims and and the chief ways to achieve them. Its chief aim is very clearly manifested: by means of of an economic blockade, accompanied by building up the arms race, to undermine the material foundations of the socialist countries' defense capability and the foundation of their sociopolitical system. The strategic plans of economic warfare currently being implemented include a whole package of measures aimed at curtailing sales of advanced equipment and technology to the socialist countries, sharply limiting credits, and cutting purchases of Soviet energy raw materials.

Special methods and modes of economic subversive actions are elaborated and applied in accordance with the strategic concept. Here, to enhance their effectiveness, bourgeois strategists make a very careful analysis of the state of the socialist countries' economies, disdaining no means and even including espionage.

The U.S. leadership displays special concern to erect a technological cordon around the socialist countries. Directive 75, signed by President Reagan early in 1983, gives him the right to annul at his own discretion any foreign contracts between American firms and their Western partners if these contracts are in any way at all connected with deliveries to the Soviet Union. Trade sanctions are provided for against individual firms and even states which, in defiance of Washington, send modern equipment to the USSR. This was manifested particularly graphically by Washington's attempts to frustrate the construction of the gas pipeline from the USSR to Western Europe, which were undertaken against the interests of its own allies. Those attempts, as is known, ended in total failure.

The duplicity of the aims of U.S. economic policy under modern conditions is perfectly obvious. On the one hand, American imperialism cherishes ephemeral hopes of wrecking the economic and social programs in our country and weakening its defense might. On the other, the United States is seeking to enhance its competitiveness in the imperialist rivalry with Western Europe and Japan.

But what failed earlier, when the Soviet state did not possess such powerful scientific, technical, and production potential as it does now, is all the more doomed to failure under modern conditions.

American imperialism is also failing to strengthen its positions at its partners' expense. The U.S. share in world capitalist industrial production has fallen from 52.8 to 39 percent over the past 30 years and is continuing to fall. Despite the "motor vehicle," "steel," "textile," "agrarian," and other "wars" unleashed against rivals in recent years, which have undoubtedly caused them tremendous damage, the share of American exports is steadily declining.

All this is deepening the crisis of world capitalism and shows its inability to cope with the economic and social consequences of the modern scientific and technical revolution.

This is also evidenced by the instability of the chief currency markets, inflation, and the intensification of the "interest rates" war with the allies. The U.S. ruling circles are incapable of resolving these problems. Nevertheless, the Reagan administration is trying to organize a "credit blockade" of the socialist countries, and also a number of developing countries which disagree with the U.S. policy.

The IMF, whose charter provides for votes to be distributed among its member countries depending on their share in its capital, is used as the chief center for managing the "credit blockade." The United States has as many votes in the fund as 80 developing countries put together. This enables the American Administration, together with other imperialist governments, to control the IMF's credit activity and put economic and political pressure on other states.

However, the socialist community countries have their own collective banks, whose short-term and long-term credits, as a rule, meet their members' main requirements and increase annually. Thus, the total of the credits granted by the International Bank of Economic Cooperation has already exceeded 100 billion transfer rubles. The International Investment Bank has accepted 83 major projects for long-term crediting at an estimated cost of approximately R10 billion. Here each member country of the bank enjoys equal rights in decisionmaking, regardless of the size of its dues. These banks' credits help to deepen socialist economic integration, and no imperialist blockades will be able to hinder this process.

At first glance, the plans elaborated in the general course of economic warfare to curtail purchases of Soviet energy raw materials appear somehwat paradoxical, for the economies of developed capitalist states are 39-percent dependent on external sources of supplies of raw materials and fuel, while Western European countries import 59 percent of their fuel and 74 percent of their raw materials. On what, then, are the calculations of imperialism based, and what aims is it pursuing under conditions of the ever-deepening energy crisis?

First, U.S. imperialists reckon that the reduction in currency receipts in the USSR concomitant with the curtailment of exports of energy raw materials will restrict our import potential for purchasing advanced equipment and technology and will undermine the CEMA countries' currency and financial system. Second, it is reckoned in the United States that involving allies in such an adventure will undermine the competitiveness of Western European states and Japan and will enable Washington to strengthen its shaky positions on the world market.

The socialist countries counter imperialism's economic aggression with the further deepening of fraternal cooperation, economic integration, and unbreakable cohesion. Fulfilling the comprehensive program of socialist integration, the socialist countries have stepped up cooperation in resolving very important national economic tasks. A resolution rebuff will continue to be dealt to the subversive actions of the "economic NATO."

In mounting the economic war, the imperialists ignore the fact that economic life in the modern world has been internationalized to a far greater degree than ever before. The future of every country is now linked to one degree or another to the development of international economic relations and the removal of conflicts and contradictions that are undermining the world economy. Under these conditions, all the world's sober-minded people are concerned that the NATO leadership draws political conclusions from the fact of economic interdependence which causes alarm and leads to the further exacerbation of the international situation.

Since the economic war is very closely linked to the arms race, the proposal which Yu.V Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, advanced in his statement of 24 November 1982 relates fully to its initiators and inspirers: to abandon the unrealizable hopes of achieving military superiority and to channel the huge material, intellectual, and other resources released into resolving the global tasks facing mankind.

U.S. STOCKHOLM POSITION, SHULTZ SPEECH VIEWED

LD291012 Moscow TASS in English 0734 GMT 29 Jan 84

["KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Comments on U.S. Awkward Maneuver" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow January 29 TASS -- The United States has attempted to foist its palpably insincere and hypocritical position also on the Stockholm conference, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA said in its international review today. After saying many fine-sounding words about the U.S. leadership's desire for peace, it reported U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in his speech at the conference did not blush to question the lawfulness and naturalness of the results of World War II and post-war development in Europe and revised the principle of the inviolability of the borders that have come to exist on the continent. It ought to be recalled that the recognition of the inviolability of the state borders and territorial integrity of the European countries was included in the Helsinki Final Act as a major prerequisite of peace and cooperation in Europe.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA described Shultz's declaration that the United States did not recognize the legality of that division of Europe as "an act of direct sabotage against the fundamental principles of post-war arrangements on the continent". The paper said that it also was accompanied with no less provocative attempts to force proposals for such "confidence-building measures" on the Stockholm conference, "which in effect undermine the principle of equality and equal selcurity." KRASNAYA ZVEZDA said: "Primarily these proposals are directed, as diplomats put it delicately, at 'X-raying' Europe, that is, in plain words, at legalizing spying on the Soviet Union's measures to bolster its defense capability and on the structures of defenses of all European countries that are not members of the North Atlantic bloc. The fact that it is proposed on behalf of the United States and the entire NATO bloc that 'confidence-building control' should cover the entire European part of the USSR up to the Ural Mountains, while leaving out the leading military power of the North Atlantic bloc - the United States altogether, cannot be assessed in any other way."

CDE SUMMIT ATMOSPHERE, PARTICIPANTS EXAMINED

PM311208 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 25 Jan 84 p 9

[Unnamed own correspondent's "Stockholm Reportage": "The Prince From Across the Ocean and the Drums of Hiroshima"]

[Text] The crowds round the former parliament building in Sergels Torg have diminished. The police are no longer being as strict as before, and they seem more cheerful. It is quite possible to understand these uniformed young people -- and there are some quite young girls among them -- carrying out their duties before the eyes of the whole of Europe!

But the first week went by without a single hitch and without any emergencies, despite the fact that not only discussions, but at times even fights occurred around the conference hall. Making my way through the people crowding the market place, encircling the conference hall as if in pincers, I repeatedly witnessed the confrontation between different ideas and views.

... Large flakes of wet snow were falling. A cold wind was blowing in people's faces. Beardless youths jumping up and down on the square's cold stones to keep warm, taking turns to hold up a banner reading: "Stockholm-84 -- Munich-38"; a banner of undisguised abuse against the socialist countries. I approached them and asked how they keep the wind from blowing right through them. A boy in faded jeans answered hoarsely:

"The next shift will be here any minute. We've done our bit, we'll go and warm ourselves up with coffee, or something stronger...."

Some Swedish journalists explained: The "demonstrators" are selected from among unemployed kids or down-and-outs. They are paid "per shift" by frontmen from all kinds of committees for struggle against whatever, as long as it is against socialism.

This is where young British women from Greenham Common have pitched their camp. Day in and day out they sit, right on the cold stones, in rain and snow, keeping their persistent vigil against Pershing and cruise missiles. The mournful, harsh sound of Buddhist drums rises above the noise of the crowd, above the shouts and the arguments. Three Japanese monks in saffron garments, squatting on thin mats, are beating their drums and chanting a dirge. By their feet lie photographs of the burned victims of nuclear death and a poster: "No Euroshima!" They have come to Stockholm from The Day After, they have come to warn the Europeans about it....

I don't know whether Mr Shultz saw the Japanese monks when his black limousine drove up to the ceremonial entrance. Did he hear their suffering, warning lament? And if he did see and hear, did he understand America's moral responsibility for the evil that has been done, for the fear that has been sown in people's souls?

Hardly.... Otherwise he would hardly have stood at the rostrum grandiloquently quoting Benjamin Franklin: "If a powerful prince keeps his army always ready, then his neighbors have to do the same to avoid being surprised," or have gone on to call on the representatives of the assembled countries not to repeat the tragedy of 1914.

But there are even more recent examples of tragedy. A.A. Gromyko reminded of them in his speech: Lebanon, which is being torn apart; the piratical attack on Grenada; terror outside against Nicaragua and from inside in Honduras and El Salvador. These are all victims of militarist addiction of the prince from across the sea. He is the one who maintains his armies all over the world and uses his bayonets against the small and defenseless, while at conferences he pretends to be almost an angel with wings of peace and bills and coos... about trust.

Some people actually fall for this. Some Western diplomats and even journalists told me with somewhat forced optimism, referring t Reagan's recent address and Shultz' speech, that Washington's readiness for dialogue should be taken seriously. And this while their rather franker colleagues admitted: "All this love of peace is to be displayed only until November, until the presidential election."

The very first weeks of the conference's work will show who is right. If Washington and its allies really intend to make a fruitful contribution to strengthening trust between peoples, they must above all end the philosophy and practice of threats. Assessing the start of the conference's work, Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme said in an interview for LITERATURNAYA GAZETA:

"At the present moment, the Stockholm conference is playing a unique role, primarily because, under the conditions of a worsened international situation, there are almost no contacts between the great powers, between the East and West. Meetings and talks are actually being held in Stockholm. In addition, a highly acute subject is being discussed here: how to build mutual security and trust. I hope that the conference will produce specific and practical results. The importance of the conference is emphasized by the fact that USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko has come here. We are glad to have had useful and important talks with him, during which we discussed international problems and bilateral relations."

The conference is on its way. Now a long, hard marathon lies ahead. And that is not only because it could continue until 1986, the start of the conference's second stage in Vienna. It is long and difficult because the participants will repeatedly come across ruses and "feints" by the prince from across the ocean and his team. We can fully apply to him the words of Poland's Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski, who said in conversation with me:

"The situation is complicated. The NATO countries want to give the impression that the missile syndrome is supposedly over and that nothing dreadful has happened. Judging by everything, the West will try to avoid discussing the principles of European security and will strive to reduce matters to technical issues. Its goal is to distract attention from the socialist countries' proposal to conclude a treaty on the nonuse of force and the Soviet Union's renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons. In this way it wants to confuse the people."

...The silent Sergels Torg listens to the alarming sound of the Hiroshima drums.

SOVIET DELEGATE ADDRESSES STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE

LD311311 Moscow TASS in English 1228 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] Stockholm January 31 TASS -- The current conference here on confidence-building measures, security, and disarmament in Europe, was addressed today by Oleg Grinevskiy, the leader of the Soviet delegation, ambassador at large.

In his statement, he called the attention of the conference to the appraisals of the present serious European and international situation, made in Yuriy Andropov's answers to PRAVDA's questions, and the important initiatives it contained, aimed at strengthening international peace and security.

In face of the nuclear threat, which has been increased by the deployment of American missiles in Western Europe, Oleg Grinevskiy stressed, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, members of the Warsaw Treaty, consider it necessary for the conference to focus on such major, large-scale initiatives as adoption by all nuclear states, participants in the conference, of a pledge not to make first use of nuclear weapons and the conclusion of a treaty on non-use of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace. The implementation of these proposals would be of special importance for the restoration of confidence on an all-European scale.

The freezing and subsequent reduction of military spending and making Europe free of barbarous chemical weapons would also help reduce the risks of war. The Soviet Union is prepared also to work out meaningful and wide-ranging measures, both of restrictive and notifying character, to strengthen confidence and security in the military field.

It is clear from statements by representatives of NATO countries, Oleg Grinevskiy said, that they take a different approach to the conference. They do not urge his forum to decide current problems that could help restore confidence and strengthen security in Europe, but are pushing it to endless discussions on insignificant technical matter.

First among them is the notorious "transparency" with the help of which the USA and certain other NATO countries would like to reveal the defence activities of other European states. If the conference had taken this way, distrust and suspicion in Europe would have immeasurably increased.

U.S. CDE STANCE SEEN TO ACHIEVE 'SUPERIORITY'

PM011206 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Jan 84 Second Edition p 3

[Colonel M. Ponomarev military-political review: "The Policy of Peace Versus the Policy of Piracy; The Soviet Union's Unswerving Stance; Dialogue or Diktat?; The White House's Awkward Maneuver; Moscow Appeals To Make Life on the Planet More Secure"]

[Text] Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's replies to questions from PRAVDA have demonstrated once again to the entire world that, despite the mounting danger of war, the Soviet Union is consistently sticking to its unswerving course aimed at safeguarding peace, preventing an arms race, and developing peaceful cooperation among states. The numerous responses from statesmen and politicians in various countries and from the mass media stress that the USSR has been and remains a confirmed supporter of resolving acute international problems around the negotiating table and of honest dialogue on equal terms aimed at reaching specific accords.

Life itself has prompted the need to recall yet again the Soviet Union's principled peace-loving stance and its readiness to use any real chance to hold talks aimed at a real improvement, not in words but in deeds, in international relations. The fact is that recently U.S. leaders have been striving to use any opportunity to deliberately distort the picture of the present world situation. U.S. and NATO leading circles have spread allegations that nothing alarming is happening in the international arena and that in general under present conditions "the world is a safer place."

The tone of these false allegations was set by the White House chief himself. He recently delivered a televised speech devoted mainly to the problems of Soviet-American relations. As observers are noting, this speech of Reagan's was intended to dispel the mounting concern in the United States itself and in West Europe for Washington's militarist policies. Evidently it is no accident that the President's speech was pegged to the opening in the Swedish capital of the Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. The approaching U.S. presidential elections were also a consideration, of course.

But here is what is typical. The White House chief used new phrases. But his speech contained no new ideas or new proposals either on the question of limiting nuclear arms in Europe or on other questions. It was pure demagoguery, hyprocisy, and cant. And the President's speech essentially presented an analogy of the cult of strength in internaional relations and the political diktat and unbounded arms race that logically stem from it. Hypocritically advocating Soviet-American dialogue, Reagan allowed himself to state: "Strength and dialogue go hand in hand."

This is essentially the same old imperial policy of diktat. Dialogue from a position of strength? No! The Soviet Union will never allow that language to be spoken to it. "There is no need," Comrade Yu.V Andropov pointed out, "to convince us of the usefulness and advisability of dialogue. That is our policy. But dialogue must take place on an equal basis and not from position of strength, as Reagan proposes."

The people across the ocean simply refuse to grasp this simple truth. There they continue to set great store by strength and strength alone. And they intend building up this strength.

This is what it says in the U.S. handbook "Nuclear Arms and U.S. Nuclear Potential": "The present U.S. nuclear arsenal, numbering 26,000 warheads will increase to 29,000 by 1990, and most of them will have been replaced by new ones... The department of Energy produces 2,000 warheads annually. When its plants are working at full capacity eight new warheads are created daily." And here is the evidence of THE BOSTON GLOBE: "The Pentagon plans to spend $1.96 trillion in the next 5 years. Some $699 billion of that is for the purchase of new arms, including $164 billion for strategic nuclear arms."

The buildup of the arms race and the from-a-position-of-strength policy are leading to a growth of tension in the world and not to the strengthening of security, as the White House tries to allege. With the start of the siting of the new U.S. missiles the nuclear threat in Europe, as well as on the American Continent, has grown, and world tension, not only military but political too, has increased. Washington's use of brute force in the Near East, Central America, and other regions of the world is not a security-building measure but downright imperialist piracy. And after all this Reagan allows himself to claim that his administration allegedly favors "mankind's freedom" and is working "to strengthen democracy and establish peace."

Just what American-style democracy and peace is could best be recounted by the victims of the interventionists who occupied tiny Grenada or of the battleship "New Jersey's" 16-inch guns in long-suffering Lebanon. In vain does the White House believe that humanity is indifferent to these victims. No, they arouse rage in the hearts of all honest people, a rage that sounds the alarm over our planet.

The United States also tried to inflict its utterly false and hypocritical position on the Stockholm conference. Saying many fine words about the U.S. leadership's desire for peace, Secretary of State Shultz in his speech at the conference did not balk at questioning the rightfulness and legitimacy of the results of World War II and postwar development in Europe and revised the principle of the inviolability of the borders that have come to exist on the continent. It ought to be recalled that the recognition of the inviolability of state borders and of the European countries' territories was included in the Helsinki Final Act as the main prerequisite for peace and cooperation in Europe. Despite this international document, signed, incidentally, by the U.S. President too, Shultz alleged: "The European continent remains rigidly divided by an artificial barrier." And later: "I would like to state quite clearly and definitely that the United States does not recognize the legality of this division of Europe."

This was direct sabotage of the fundamental principles of the postwar setup on the continent. It was accompanied by no less provocative attempts to impose on the Stockholm conference "confidence measures" which essentially undermine the principle of equality and identical security. These proposals are aimed primarily, as diplomats delicately put it, at "increased transparency" in Europe, or to put it more simply, at legitimizing spying on the Soviet Union's measures to strengthen its defense capability and exposing the defense structure of all non-NATO European countries. It is hard to view in any other way, the fact that on behalf of the United States and the entire NATO bloc it is proposed to implement "monitoring aimed at confidence-building" for the entire European part of the USSR right up to the Urals, while the main NATO-U.S. military force would not be affected by this monitoring. The British newspaper THE GUARDIAN pointed out quite correctly in this connection: "The secret goal of the NATO proposals is to achieve military superiority."

The Soviet Union and the other socialist states made an indisputable positive contribution to the Stockholm conference's work. A.A. Gromyko's conference speech gave a realistic assessment to the modern international situation in general and the position in Europe in particular. It was irrefutably shown that the present U.S. Administration is an administration that thinks in terms of war and acts accordingly.

The conference in the Swedish capital set forth a broad specturm of confidence- and security-building measures, which the Soviet Union has shown itself fully ready to examine. And it has stressed that these measures must include important military-political accords and other confidence-building steps.

The question of preventing nuclear war was posed all about. It is impossible to create the necessary climate of trust in relations among countries without removing the threat. How this climate would improve if the states possessing nuclear weapons followed the USSR's example and pledged themselves to no-first-use. Mutual pledges by states not to be the first to use either nuclear or conventional arms against each other, in other words not to use force, would also be of immense importance. The Warsaw Pact states' proposal to conclude a treaty on mutual nonuse of military force and support for peaceful relations with the NATO countries is becoming increasingly urgent.

The adoption of these proposals or even just part of them would signify an enormous move forward and a genuine strengthening of confidence in Europe. The other initiatives of the Soviet Union and the socialist community states could serve the same purpose. Some that were particularly named at the Stockholm conference were the problem of reducing military spending; ridding Europe of such a barbarous weapon as chemical weapons, and not siting them where there are no such weapons at present; and the creation of nuclear-free zones in various regions of Europe. A solution to the problem of averting an arms race in space must not be postponed. Given readiness on the part of the West we could embark on a practical resolution of questions linked with reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe. Finally, a simple and at the same time fairly effective step has been put to the United States for a start -- freezing nuclear arms.

Any decisions on confidence and security measures must be taken on the basis of equality of rights, equilibrium and reciprocity, and equal respect for all states' security interests. This wholly and fully applies to confidence-building measures in the military sphere too. The Soviet Union is ready to draw up measures more substantial in nature and more embracing in scope than the measures already implemented in accordance with the Helsinki Final Act.

One of these supplementary measures is the question of prior notification of major military exercises. An accord on limiting the size of these exercises to a given number of participating troops would also be topical. The question of major movements and transfers of armed forces and also of prior notification of major air and naval exercises held in the sea and ocean region and the airspace adjoining Europe also deserves serious attention, in the Soviet Union's opinion.

This entire range of measures serves a single purpose -- averting the threat of nuclear war and strengthening the peoples' security. Herein lies its principle divergence from the U.S. approach which, figuratively speaking, boils down to keyhold-spying on your neighbors' actions, which of course, can in no way serve to strengthen confidence. In order to reach accord on all these and other questions the desire and the political will are necessary on the part of the United States and the other Western countries. As for the Soviet Union, any delay will not be its fault. It is ready to undertake anything to make the world we live in a truly safer place.

DRAFT FEDERAL BUDGET FOR FISCAL 1985 SCORED

'Unprecedented' Military Budget

LD012221 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Text] U.S. President Reagan today presented the draft budget for the 1985 fiscal year to Congress for examination. The draft envisages the allocation of $305.7 billion for the Defense Department. Here is a latest news commentary; at the microphone is Viktor Levin:

The draft budget presented to Congress reflects the U.S. Administration's course toward a further escalation of the arms race. Suffice to say that in comparison with the past year, military expenditure is being increased by 13 percent straight away. If you take into account the fact that with NATO demands for an annual increase in military allocations by 3 percent taken as a basis, then the American vanguard role in stepping up militarization appears particularly graphic.

In recent times, they have been trying in Washington to justify the feverish spiralling of military expenditure by referring to inflation. However, now President Reagan is claiming that he has succeeded in bringing down inflation and that it now amounts to less than 4 percent, but nevertheless military spending is being increased at an unprecedented rate.

According to a NEW YORK TIMES assessment, the actual proportions of expenditure for military purposes in comparison with the previous year are increasing by 9.3 percent. If the required military budget is approved by Congress in its present form, writes THE NEW YORK TIMES, it will be the biggest military budget in the history of the United States since World War II.

One figure draws one's attention: Military spending amounts to 6.8 percent of the gross national product. When Reagan came into the White House this figure was 5.3 percent; now, it is increasing by 1.5 percent, which means that the American economy is working toward military preparations on an even greater scale.

The present administation is in no way embarrassed by the fact that the budget deficit planned for 1985 will amount to no less than $180 billion, or that at the present moment there are 35 million poor people in the United States and over 2 million homeless. All these figures are a direct consequence of the relentless unwinding of the flywheel of military preparations. But even a presidential election year, when Reagan is practically interested in every vote of the electorate, he is sacrificing the interests of millions and millions of American people to please the military-industrial complex.

The draft military budget serves as yet further confirmation of the fact that Reagan is in no way intending to make any corrections to his militaristic course. In light of the concrete figures illustrating the allocations for military purposes, the fine words of the U.S. Administration about a desire for peace can be seen in their true light, as a means of deceiving the public in order to camouflage its military policy.

The new draft budget reaffirms the justness of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's testimony in his reply to the letter of the UNESCO director general. Noting the increase in the threat of a nuclear war in connection with the arms race, Comrade Andropov stressed that it is the imperial course of the U.S. Administration, which sees the whole globe as its sovereign domain and which believes itself to have the right to impose its way of life on others, which has become the source of tension.

Kornilov Condemns Defense Spending

LD011742 Moscow TASS in English 1551 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 1 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

President Reagan has sent to Congress his draft Federal budget for fiscal 1985. It follows from that document that the major item of expenditures will remain appropriations for the arms race. It is planned to hike them by almost 19 percent as compared with the current fiscal year to 313.4 billion dollars. This figure is proposed at a time when U.S. military spending, not called for by any reasonable defence needs, has already exceeded 640 billion dollars during the past three years. At the same time it is reported from Washington that Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger is about to send to Congress the Pentagon's annual report which tries to justify the unprecedented rise in military spending by allegations about the mythical "Soviet threat" and which actually confirms that the United States is going to continue to seek military superiority over the Soviet Union.

New major appropriations for the arms race are planned by the White House at a time when the U.S. President is exercising particularly strenuously in paying lip service to the U.S. "commitment to peace," stressing in every way that Washington wants stronger security, arms control and East-West dialogue.

One has every right to ask: Now do these words of the U.S. President tally with his deeds? There is no need to prove that the U.S. continued policy of stepped up material war preparations, far from strengthening the foundations of peace, may further escalate tension and destabilize the situation.

In other words, the White House itself is confirming anew what both the Soviet and the foreign press has pointed out, and with good reason, on more than one occasion, namely, complete discord between its peace rhetoric and its practical policies. The international public has thus another chance to see that Washington's peaceable statements are prompted not by its actual striving for dialogue and for a search for mutually acceptable ways to curb the arms race but by purely opportunistic considerations. They are just a handful of verbal dust thrown into the eyes of the people to make them blind to U.S. militarist policy.

But it is deeds that are needed to change the international situation for the better. Deeds cannot be replaced by any peace rhetoric, behind the cover of which the White House, as the draft federal budget for fiscal 1985 shows, continues its dangerous though futile policy of seeking military superiority rather than working for agreements and respecting the interests of the other side.

'Undemocratic Course'

LD011534 Moscow TASS in English 1446 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Text] Washington February 1 TASS (TASS correspondents) -- President Reagan has sent to the U.S. Congress his draft federal budget for fiscal 1985 which starts this October 1. The document reflects the extreme aggressiveness of the administration's policy on the international scene and its undemocratic socio-economic course.

The draft proposes a total spending of 925.5 billion dollars and a revenue of 745.1 billion dollars. The Pentagon will get a huge slice of the budget -- 305 billion dollars, and if we add militarist programs of other departments, total military appropriations will reach a peace-time record of 313.4 billion dollars, a rise of 19 per cent over the previous fiscal year.

President Reagan says in the message to Congress attached to the draft budget that his administration intends to complete the process of restoring the U.S. military potential to the adequate level. What he means is the unprecedentedly large-scale "rearmament" program aimed at ensuring for the United States military superiority over the Soviet Union. Judging by the draft budget, the key element of the program remains the speedy escalation of strategic armaments, primarily through the production of MX first-strike ICBMs, the Trident nuclear missile submarine, B-1 strategic bombers and air-launched cruise missiles.

The draft also calls for appropriations for the further development of the Stealth strategic bomber and the development of anti-satellite weapons systems, which will mean the spreading of the arms race into outer space.

The draft shows that the administration continues to base its foreign policy on gross intervention in the affairs of other countries and the use of brute force on the international scene. In particular, considerable appropriations are asked to enhance the role of the interventionist "Rapid Deployment Force," to build up the Navy, in particular, by floating another 20 warships, and to bolster military alliances, first and foremost NATO. Observers also view a steep rise in aid to "friendly" regimes to almost 8 billion dollars in the context of Washington's efforts to establish new staging areas for aggression.

It is the mass of the American people who will have to pay for the miltarist and adventuristic course of the administration. It follows from the draft budget that the lion's share of federal revenue will be made up by the money collected as individual income taxes. The White House, the mass organisation "People's Antiwar Mobilisation" stresses in its statement, is actually robbing the working Americans to subsidize fresh acts of aggression against sovereign nations.

Trying to please the Pentagon, the administration intends to continue to disregard completely the interests of millions of unemployed, homeless and hungry Americans since it plans further to cut back drastically federal appropriations for vital socio-economic programs. The axe of "rigorous economy" has again been raised over the social security system and the programs of food aid and health care for the poor.

The draft budget reflects the dismal failure of the financial and econmic policies of the Reagan administration. Although the White House once publicly promised to balance the budget by fiscal 1984, it will run up a huge deficit of over 180 billion dollars in fiscal 1985. According to the estimates of the influential research organisation "Conference Board," huge budgetary deficits of roughly 200 billion dollars will persevere in the United States at least during several years.

The President has to admit in his message to the Congress that the United States is still facing very serious problems. He points out, in particular, that unemployment remains inordinately high and that on the whole the United States has not shaken off difficulties. However, as the draft budget shows, Reagan is not going to revise his policy, which has exacerbated these difficulties to their worst and which is promising ever new privations to millions of Americans.

WEINBERGER'S ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS ASSAILED

LD01161 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1350 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Text] Washington, 1 Feb (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Yegorov reports:

U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger has sent his annual report to Congress, a report showing that in its foreign policies the United States intends to continue to count mainly on military force, and to strive to achieve strategic superiority over the Soviet Union. The militaristic document is a wide-ranging program for further increasing the arms race, above all the nuclear arms race, in order to pursue an aggressive imperialist course on the international arena.

Resorting to the completely false thesis of the "Soviet military threat," the Pentagon chief hypocritically alleges that it is precisely the United States that is striving for peace and arms reductions. However, according to him, in order to preserve peace, the "peacemaker" has to be ready to "use force and to use it successfully." As examples of such policy, which he terms "the paradox of peace," he cynically points to the piratic attack on tiny Grenada and to U.S. armed intervention in Lebanon. Already in the current financial year, the Pentagon is asking for additional appropiations of $1.86 billion in order to carry out military operations in these countries.

American military policy as put forward by Weinberger is steeped in a spirit of aggression and a desire for armed interference by the United States in various areas of the world, arrogantly characterized by Washington as areas of its own "vitally important" interests. It follows from the report that the American military would like to get its talons into all continents without exception. Moreover, the main objects of these imperial pretensions are Western Europe, the Near East, Southwest Asia, and the Far East, where the United States has large groups of its Armed Forces as well as a broad network of military bases.

Measures have been taken to enhance the combat readiness of all categories of the country's Armed Forces, with a view to long-term action on the territory of other states. It transpires from the document that the cornerstone is the further increase and improvement of nuclear forces, primarily first-strike strategic weapons. In the 1985 fiscal year it is planned to spend $5 billion on developing and purchasing 40 MX intercontinental ballistic missiles, and $4 billion of the construction of the Trident nuclear submarine system. Significant sums are being allocated to purchase 34 B-1 strategic bombers, which will be equipped with cruise missiles, and also to developing the new Midgetman ballistic missile system.

Preparatory work will continue on the deployment of an antimissile systme in space, for which $1.8 billion are earmarked. Further development of antisatellite weapons, deployment of "Pershing II" and cruise missiles in Western Europe, and the buildup of tactical nuclear forces as part of American troops stationed abroad will also continue.

The U.S. Army is to be armed, in particular, with the new "M-1 Abrams" tanks, "Bradley" combat armored cars, assault helicopters, artillery and missile launchers. The Navy -- which in the delirious plans for establishing worldwide domination by American imperialism, has been assigned the main role -- received 23 new warships in 1983 alone and now possesses 516 warships. By the beginning of the nineties, Washington plans to have 15 aircraft carrier task forces.

Modernized 'F-15' and 'F-16' fighter bombers are being supplied as weaponry for the Air Force and large funds are being allocated to purchase military-transport planes with a view to raising by 75 percent in the next 5 years, U.S. Air Force capability for transferring troops and weaponry. The Pentagon is also striving for allocations toward the production of a new generation of chemical weaponry.

Overall, the Defense Department is asking Congress for a record sum of $305 billion in the 1985 fiscal year, of which $264.4 billion are being alloted to specific military programs. Taking into account allocations for militarist purposes in other departments, U.S. military spending will amount to at least $313.4 billion.

REAGAN REPORT TO CONGRESS ON ACDA CRITICIZED

LD012232 Moscow World Service in English 1810 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Text] In a report to Congress on the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency released in Chicago during a brief visit, President Reagan said on Tuesday that his administration would leave no stone unturned in its attempts to reduce nuclear weapons. Our observer, Pavel Kuznetsov, writes the following:

The American President said, in part, that, and I quote: In 1984 we will renew our efforts to use the arms control process in ways that embrace our national security and improve global stability. Unquote. He added last year, and I quote again: We developed several sound positions, demonstrated our willingness to be flexible and consistently invited the Soviets to walk through the door to serious negotiations. Unquote.

There is no need to invite the Soviets to negotiate arms reductions. This country is for serious talks. Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov has repeatedly outlined the Soviet position. If the United States and other NATO countries agree to return to the situation that existed prior to the American deployment in Europe, the Soviet Union would be willing to reciprocate. The Reagan administration did walk through the door in Geneva, but has kept the window wide open to escape serious negotiations, which it did by the deployment of cruise and Pershing II missiles.

In Washington they are well aware of the Soviet position. All this talk about flexibility, invitations to the Soviets and sound American positions on arms control is nothing but electioneer propaganda. As a result of the American deployment, American and world security has deteriorated. The Soviet Union was compelled to take countersteps to offset the threat to its own security and that of its allies.

Having ruined arms control talks with the Soviet Union, the administration now says it will renew its efforts to promote them. How? The budget for fiscal 1985 provides the answer. Military spending is to reach $305 billion, a hefty $30-billion increase over last year. After accounting for inflation, the increase will stand at 13 percent. As in the past 3 years, the Reagan administration offers the absurd formula of reducing nuclear arms through building them up. Washington indeed leaves no stone unturned in boosting the arms race, from upgrading conventional arms to outer space.

The budget for the fiscal year of 1985 contains multibillion-dollar cuts in social programs. Welfare is one of them. That is also in keeping with Reagan's 3-year-old tradition. When United States officials tell their people that their security will be strengthened, enhanced or whatever, it is their own business.

United States security will be taken care of in the same manner the United States itself treats the security of others. There should be no misunderstanding on the score.

But no American official has been authorized to equate the United States-led arms race with promoting world security. The world is not United States property.

In Chicago, President Reagan wrapped his pledge to leave no stone unturned to work for world stability in a repor on the activities of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. Its director, Kenneth Adelman, called arms control a sham.

'DISCREPANCIES' NOTED IN BURT, ROWNY REMARKS

LD011502 Moscow TASS in English 1441 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 1 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

Richard Burt, U.S. assistant secretary of state, when answering questions posed by West European journalists on Tuesday, in point of fact refuted the statement by General Edward Rowny who spoke the day before as to President Reagan's readiness "to make a breakthrough based on trade-offs at the talks (with the Soviet Union)".

Mr Burt directly stated at the press conference that the USA does not intend to put forward new proposals with a view to bringing the USSR back to the negotiating table in Geneva, since that way will be of no avail. As is stated by a NEW YORK TIMES observer, Mr Burt tried to put right the interpretation which was given to General Rowny's speech by some European newspapers.

Thus, statements by official representatives of the U.S. Administration about some "new proposals" at the talks and about U.S. versions of "trade-offs" which are unknown to the Soviet side and which Rowny "was unable to fully present in Geneva" have proved a mere vibration of air intended for credulous people.

Meanwhile Washington has not replied up to now to the package of the Soviet Union's proposals aimed at lessening the war danger. As is known, the Soviet Union suggests to the United States, to begin with, a simple step which is at the same time effective enough -- to freeze nuclear arms. Efforts aimed at reaching an accord on substantial limitations and radical reductions of nuclear arms should be intensified.

The discrepancy in the public speeches of General Rowny and Assistant U.S. Secretary of State Richard Burt is an added evidence that the present U.S. Administration, from momentary political considerations, with an exceptional ease goes to a change of public rhetoric on the arms reduction problems without any essential changes in its obstructionist stand.

'AGGRESSIVE' U.S. ACTIONS BELIE PEACEFUL TALK

PM011101 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 4, Jan 84 p 1

[Editorial: "The Word and the Deed"]

[Text] The quotation from Lenin on the cover of this issue [All our politics and propaganda are directed towards putting an end to war and in no way towards driving nations to war] underscores the unity of word and action that characterizes the Soviet Union's foreign policy -- a policy directed at the prevention of war. Peace can be ensured world-wide only if political declarations of intent to avert war are backed by concrete actions.

The peoples are now living through an anxious time because of the United States and NATO. Missiles are increasingly given precedence over human beings. And the missiles do not come into being irrespective of human volition. They are the product of very definite international, and, if you wish, even human relations.

Missiles, tanks, and bombers proliferate and spread over countries and continents because there are people who cannot visualize a world without armaments even though they incessantly profess to be "peace-makers."

The other day Ronald Reagan again held forth on U.S.-Soviet relations. There was no dearth of references in the pronouncement to "good will," "normalization," and resumption and promotion of a "constructive dialogue." But what underlay the verbiage? The answer was provided by a White House press spokesman who said that there had been no change in the President's position. And further, that his peace gesture would be followed by the publication of a report on alleged violations by the Soviet Union of the SALT-2 treaty and other agreements. Nothing more nor less: on the one hand, professions of a desire for "normalization" and "constructive dialogue" and, on the other, the fabrication of another falsehood.

How, then, are the U.S. President's words and deeds to be assessed? Many see in the "softening" of his tone nothing but a political manoeuvre. After all, the election campaign is getting under way in the United States and Reagan proposes to plunge into it in the guise of a "peacemaker." But his actions remain what they were -- aggressive, anti-Soviet.

Let us not draw hasty conclusions. Time will show what direction the President's policy will take -- towards narrowing the gulf between his peaceable rhetoric and his practical actions or towards the widening of that already enormous gulf. As we see it, this will depend not on the wishes of Reagan himself, not even on whether he will remain in the White House or will have to make room for another incumbent. It will depend on whether the peoples, the Americans included, choose peace rather than confrontation. For the people's will to peace is a powerful force which, as Lenin said, is "strong enough to blunt the edge of the imperialists' bellicose policy."

In the Soviet Union too elections are on the order of the day. Nomination of candidates to the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet is taking place throughout the country. The press carries weekly accounts of Political Bureau sessions and daily reports on important government decisions and public meetings held to discuss candidatures and pressing economic and political tasks. Whether it is a matter of domestic affairs or of international policy, the emphasis is laid on the unity of words and deeds -- the unity in which the Soviet people see the dominant distinctive feature of socialist democracy. Again and again they recall Lenin's words: "Democracy is most clearly manifested in the fundamental question of war and peace."

In its approach to this basis issue of the time the Soviet Union matches the deed to the word. As always, it is doing everything in its power to safeguard the world against the conflagration of war. This has not always been possible, for the forces of reaction and militarism are still powerful and bellicose imperialist propaganda has befuddled people with lies about the supposedly high-minded intentions of the reactionary forces and no less insidious slander of the policy of the Soviet Union.

The French monthly LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE recently observed that the increase in spending on manipulation of public opinion in a spirit of militarism and anti-Soviet announced in Washington is comparable only to the growth of U.S. spending on the arms build-up. Thus, imperialist policy too is matching its deeds to its words in its own particular way -- by spending billions both on missiles, guns and bombs and on the propagation of enmity and hatred. For such words and such actions there is no room in a policy aimed at ensuring peace.

U.S. 'GAMBLING' ON POLICY OF STRENGTH

PM011730 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Feb 84 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Responsibility for Mankind's Fate"]

[Text] The actual situation which has taken shape in the modern world is acute and dangerous. It is impermissible to underestimate it. This conclusion is contained in Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's replies to PRAVDA's questions on 25 January 1984.

That document provides an in-depth and extremely clear analysis of the reasons for the increasing tension in international relations and defines ways to surmount it. As was emphasized at the regular CPSU Central Committee Politburo session, it fully reflects the principled foreign policy line of the Communist Party and the Soviet state and suggests a package of large-scale measures aimed at reaching practical accords on freezing, limiting, and reducing nuclear arms on the basis of the principle of equality and identical security and at improving the international situation as a whole.

The chief cause of dangerous tension in the world is the aggressive foreign policy of the U.S. ruling circles, the militarist course of the present U.S. Administration, and the imperialist brigandage which it is conducting in various parts of the world. Official Washington is trying at any cost to break the existing correlation of forces, to achieve U.S. military superiority, and to ensure its dominant position in the world. This policy of the White House and its practical actions in the world arena are leading to a sharp rise in the danger of war and posing a threat to all the world's peoples.

This is what has happened in Europe. The deployment of new U.S. first-strike missiles here has led to an increase in the nuclear threat on the continent and, at the same time, it has in no way strengthened the security of the United States itself. Not only military but also political tension has increased, for the actions of the leaders of the United States and those NATO countries which have agreed to accept Pershing and cruise missiles on their territory led to the wrecking of the talks aimed at limiting and substantially reducing nuclear arms. And this is what is happening in the Near East, where U.S. soldiers are now joining the Israeli aggressor in fighting against Arabs, and U.S. warships and aircraft are turning Lebanese cities and villages into ruins. This is also what is happening in Central America, where Washington is encroaching upon the independence of sovereign states and has committed undisguised aggression against Grenada.

It is clear from the speeches of R. Reagan and other leaders of the U.S. Administration that Washington intends to continue gambling on this policy from a position of strength and on blackmail and threats against other countries and peoples. The unrestrained arms race -- above all, the nuclear arms race -- is continuing, and it is proposed to spend no less than $450 billion on direct preparations for nuclear war over the next 6 years. Weapons of space aggression are being tested. The buildup of the North Atlantic bloc's military strength is being accelerated. The Washington-Tokyo-Seoul strategic triad is continuing to be knocked together. Military maneuvers, which are undisguised militarist demonstrations, are being conducted now in one part and now in another part of the world.

Under these conditions, the assurances that have been emanating from Washington's recently that it strives for improved relations with the USSR and for a Soviet-American dialogue appear particularly hypocritical.

There is no need to convince the Soviet Union of the usefulness and expediency of dialogue. This is its policy. "But," Comrade Yu. V. Andropov points out in his replies to PRAVDA's questions, "the dialogue must be conducted on equal terms, and not from a position of strength, as R. Reagan proposes."

Displaying very great responsibility for the fate of the peoples of the whole planet and following its principled line of reducing the threat of war and strengthening the foundations of peace and detente, in the present considerably deteriorated international situation the Soviet Union is putting forward important initiatives aimed at creating an atmosphere of confidence, which has been seriously undermined by the U.S. militarist policy, and at reducing the danger of war. The USSR is prepared to resolve the problem of nuclear arms in Europe on a constructive and mutually acceptable basis. For this, however, the United States and NATO must display readiness to return to the situation which existed prior to the start of the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles on European soil.

The international climate would be substantially improved if the United States -- following the Soviet Union's example -- adopted a commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and if the NATO countries agreed to the Warsaw Pact states' proposal not to use military force against each other. Among the measures aimed at reducing the danger of war the USSR proposes a simple and, at the same time, quite effective step -- a freeze on nuclear arms. The need to resolve the problem of preventing an arms race in space is becoming increasingly urgent.

The measures proposed by the Soviet Union are not aimed at securing any unilateral advantages over the West for the USSR and the other socialist community states, as they are built on the only possible and reliable principle of equality and identical security. The implementation of the proposals enshrined in the package of Soviet initiatives would help to substantially improve the international climate, raise the level of confidence in the world, and strengthen the peoples' security.

The Soviet Union's peace-loving initiatives meet with the warm approval and broad support of all the world's honest people and all who seek to divert the threat of nuclear war. However, the ruling circles of the United States and other NATO countries do not display a desire to resolve urgent international problems. Washington and its partners are not relaxing the arms race and are carrying out wide-scale preparations for war in various parts of the world.

Naturally, under these complex and dangerous conditions the Soviet Union and its allies display very great political vigilance. They have been forced to take countermeasures to strengthen their security still further, and to guard all the peoples of the planet against the threat of a nuclear conflagration.

In resolving this task special responsibility lies with the servicemen of the Soviet Armed Forces. Wholly and fully supporting the propositions advanced by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov in his replies to PRAVDA's questions, they see it as their patriotic and international duty to tirelessly master military skills and steadily enhance combat readiness Soviet servicemen are inspired to selfless military labor by the Soviet people's successes in implementing the plans for economic and social development and by the great political upsurge created by the preparations for the USSR Supreme Soviet elections. Like all Soviet people, Army and Navy servicemen are ready to do everything to increase the motherland's might and strengthen its security and the security of all mankind.

DEEDS, NOT 'VERBAL EXERCISES,' SOUGHT FROM U.S.

LD011759 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 1 Feb 84

[From the Vremya newscast; video talk by IZVESTIYA political observer Vikentiy Matveyev]

[Text] The rising unpopularity of the White House's foreign policy course is forcing the Reagan administration to camouflage its aggressiveness with loud peacemaking rhetoric. Over to IZVESTIYA's political observer Vikentiy Matveyev:

Good day, comrades. If one could construct buildings out of words, like bricks, then one could very likely erect something like a pyramid out of what President Reagan has said recently about peace, dialogue and so on. But words remain words -- they hang in the air unless they are accompanied by deeds.

While in his answers to questions from PRAVDA Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov pointed out six specific areas, at the very least, where the United States and its allies could act for the good of peace, the speeches made by Reagan and his staff are striking in their lack of any businesslike proposals or initiatives which could strengthen these verbal utterances on behalf of dialogue and talks with our country.

It is not surprising that the anxiety felt even by the United States' allies over the situation that has arisen is not lessening. Reagan's verbal assurances are not managing to lead anyone astray. Washington is irritated. It has gotten to the point where Assistant U.S. Secretary of State Eagleburger is pouncing on the West European countries in harsh attack.

It seems that they are only thinking of their own interests. In this, for the ninth time, one can see the Reagan administration line implying that the United States can allow itself to play with the fate of the world and try to dictate its conditions. Because it is a fact that neither Reagan nor his advisers have said anything articulate on on the specific considerations voiced by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov as to how affairs should be further conducted in order to move forward toward durable peace.

Meanwhile, there are prominent figures now speaking in the United States in favor of Washington adopting, following our country's example, pledges not to be first to make use of nuclear weapons. One could name McNamara, former U.S. secretary for defense, as an example. Recently, a group of authoritative American scientists addressed an appeal to the U.S. President to strive for the demilitarization of space -- that is just what our country is proposing and what is stated in the above-mentioned answers of Comrade Andropov.

Adopting an obstructionist position on these and other issues which demand resolution, Reagan's administration is placing itself in opposition not only to peace-loving forces in the international arena, but also to millions of clear-thinking Americans. And sensing how unpopular such a negative approach is, official circles in Washington have most recently been talking about working out some kind of new proposals on the matter of limiting strategic arms.

But here also, deeds and not verbal exercises are called for. So far, nothing tangible has been put forward from the U.S. side. If this should happen, it will find a fitting response from the Soviet Union, as Comrade Andropov pointed out. We shall judge by practical deeds whether Washington has any serious intention of holding fruitful dialogue with us.

U.S. DONNING 'SHEEP'S CLOTHING' FOR ELECTION

PM021035 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 1 Feb 84 pp 1, 9

[Vladimir Lomeyko article under the "Viewpoint" rubric: "Dialogue With Evil Designs?"]

[Text] I felt a sense of suprise of I familiarized myself with Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's replies to PRAVDA's questions. I was carefully reading his words and thoughts, literally the day after my return from Stockholm, and it was as if I was hearing a continuation of the discussions that I had with Western delegates and journalists at the Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. In one of my first conversations an eminent West German journalist who is to be found at all the most important international meetings observed:

"Washington has temporarily stolen the initiative from you since Reagan began talking about the need for dialogue. Of course, all his peace-loving phraseology is for show, with Europe and the American voters in mind, but you will have to respond to it...?

During my stay in Stockholm I was more than once witness to this ambivalent assessment of Reagan's speech on the part of Western conference participants and journalists. During the official speeches and talks some would sigh with a sense of sincere relief and others with ostentatious relief and say that the U.S. Administration seemed to have embarked on a course of reconciliation and was ready for constructive dialogue with Moscow.

However, in private conversations not intended for publication, serious observers, whose own good name prevents their making fools of themselves, acknowledged that 1984 is an election year and that the Washington wolves are putting on sheep's clothing.

These feelings are so widespread in the West that Elizabeth Pond, correspondent for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, whom I met in Stockholm, expressed them publicly in her newspaper: "In such circumstances (with the deployment of American missiles in West Europe -- V.L.) President Reagan -- to his European allies' great relief -- is feeling the stick in his hand and now believes that he can venture to talk peace. At least, that is how the allies assessed the President's speech on Monday."

Moscow's clear and firm response showed that Soviet people realize the true worth of the White House's ostentatious love of peace. That was the first thing. Second, Moscow will not allow anyone to talk to it from a position of strength.

That is precisely how politicians and the mass media throughout the world assessed Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's answers. This peace-loving outburst conceived within the context of the White House's public diplomacy can fool only the most naive. And even then not for long.

Reagan's central thesis -- "strength and dialogue going hand-in-hand" -- is itself fallacious through-and-through. Dialogue since the time of ancient Greece has always meant conversation on an equal footing. But the present occupier of the Oval Office is offering us an olive branch with an air of seriousness, having first not only harbored evil intentions toward us but having deployed the latest first-strike missiles on our very doorstep.

It is simply staggering: Just what level of political thinking are such statements aimed at? Surely it is clear that no self-respecting state will embard on talks for the sake of talks, once convinced that they are needed by the partner merely as a cover and a means of duping his own and world public opinion.

No, Mr President, the Soviet Union will not play these games.

And when Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov responded to the American President he expressed the opinion of all Soviet people. Moscow, as distinct from Washington, does not change its moods. It always has been and remains committed to dialogue as the only sensible form of communication in the nuclear age. But dialogue is precisely honest talking on an equal footing, without threats or pressure. And if the White House really wants to improve Soviet-American relations, not because it is faced with elections but because of the nculear threat and vitally important interests, there is a wide field of activity in which to demonstrate this. If Pershing and cruise missiles are removed, there will be no new round in the arms race. If nuclear arms are frozen, the danger of war will diminish.

But instead of this the White House issues high-flown words: "History teaches us that wars begin whenever governments consider the price of aggression too low." Surely the people who wrote those lines for Reagan realize how self-incriminating they sounded on Reagan's lips, after Grenada has been torn apart and with the shooting going on in Lebanon?

One must really inhabit a topsy-turvy world to maintain, as Reagan did in his speech, that "The American deterrence potential is now more reliable, and this makes the world safer."

These words were uttered just 4 weeks after Reagan had ceremonially awarded the Medal of Honor to 125 men who distinguished themselves in the suppression of defenseless Grenada, to the sounds of a patriotic march, and had solemnly stated that the world now knows that where our national security is involved the United States will do everything necessary to defend the American people's security and freedom." He then added that "the days of our weakness are past. Our Armed Forces are again standing firmly on their feet."

History does indeed teach, but what does it teach? It teaches that this kind of love of peace is worth next to nothing.

ELECTION CONSIDERATIONS BEHIND 'DIALOGUE WORSHIP'

PM011138 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 28 Jan 84 p 7

[Article by Gennadiy Gerasimov under the rubric "Topics of the Day": "Components of Peace Dialogue" -- captialized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Moscow advocates dialogue.

So does Washinton.

Its official reaction to Yu.V. Andropov's answers to PRAVDA's questions was optimistic. The White House, you see, "welcomed" the fact that "the Soviets also believe in dialogue." The President himself expressed himself similarly.

Taking the next step, he started to speak eloquently of peace in his traditional "State of the Union" message to Congress.

What is preventing dialgoue? When both sides recognize it, the obstacle must obviously be sought in the varying interpretation of the term's actual content.

The Soviet Union advocates honest dialogue that is to the point and conducted on an honest basis.

The Soviet Union is opposed to dialogue for the sake of dialogue.

Let's look at the U.S. attitude in these three areas.

As we can see, the Reagan administration is attracted not by dialogue itself but by the semblance of dialogue, to back up its thesis concerning the establishment of "stabler and more peace-loving relations with the Soviet Union."

In actual fact the administration has succeeded in spoiling these relations quite enough. And is embarking now on "dialogue worship," it is thinking out of these relations but of repeating itself for another 4 years. It turns out that shameless anti-Sovietism is politically inexpedient.

That is the effective result of Reagan's 3 years in office. But the United States has not yet made a genuine choice in favor of dialogue.

[illegible]

KOVALENKO DELEGATION IN JAPAN FOR VISIT WITH JSP

Arrives in Tokyo

OW011153 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] A delegation of CPSU activists led by Kovalenko, deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived in Tokyo today at the invitation of the Japanese Socialist Party.

Backs DPRK Peace Plan

OW020041 Tokyo KYODO in English 0031 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 2 KYODO -- A high Soviet Communist Party official said here the Soviet Union supported a North Korean proposal for a three-party talk on the Korean peninsula.

Ivan Kovalenko described the Pyongyang proposal as "reasonable and wise" at a meeting with officials of the Japan Socialist Party (JSP) Wednesday, a JSP spokesman said. Kovalenko, deputy chief of the International Department of the Communist Party, is regarded as the chief policymaker on Japan within the party. He is here to head a Soviet party delegation to the annual consultations with the largest opposition party in Japan.

The Korean issue was one of the topics discussed at Wednesday's session, the spokesman said.

North Korea last month called for holding a conference between North and South Korea and the United States to discuss reunification of the divided peninsula.

Seoul rejected the initiative immediately.

The U.S. has expressed a desire to make it a four-party conference by adding China as another participant, while Japan reportedly hoped that Tokyo and Moscow should also be involved.

Kovalenko, however, disagreed the ideas of the U.S. and Japan, saying their proposals were not correct, according to the spokesman.

Wednesday's session also discussed the territorial dispute between Japan and the Soviet Union involving the Soviet-held northern islands as well as world arms reduction.

Kovalenko reportedly said Tokyo and Moscow could improve their relations by settling [illegible] the territorial issue.

As for the US call for the Soviet Union to withdraw its SS-20 intermediate range missiles now deployed in the Far East Soviet, the Kremlin official said the missiles were not targeted at Japan, according to the spokesman.

Japanese Media Reports

For Japanese media reports on the talks between Ivan Kovalenko, deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, and Masashi Ishibashi, chairman of the Japan Socialist Party, see the Japan section of the 2 February Asia 7 Pacific DAILY REPORT.

DPRK SUPREME PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY SESSION CONVENES

'Important Decisions' Made

PM311053 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jan 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Important Decisions made"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Jan -- A session of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly ended here yesterday. Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, took part in its work.

The session adopted an address to the parliament and governments of all countries of the world containing an appeal for a resolute demand that the United States withdraw its nuclear weapons from South Korea, renounce its dangerous plans to deploy Pershing-II and cruise missiles and neutron weapons there, and cease all operations leading to the aggravation of tension in the region.

The deputies approved a resolution on the development of foreign economic relations and foreign trade, setting the task of developing economic cooperation with the socialist countries still more actively and extensively and expressing the desire to expand trade and economic relations with all countries on the basis of the principles of total equality and mutual advantage.

The session approved the results of the implementation of the state budget for 1983 and adopted a law on the state budget for 1984.

Ti Chong-ok was elected vice president of the DPRK and in this connection was released from his post as premier of the State Administration Council.

Kang Song-san, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Committee, was elected premier of the DPRK State Administration Council.

Resolution Adopted

LD281114 Moscow TASS in English 1020 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang January 28 (TASS-KCNA) -- Attaching importance continuously to the socialist market, to [words illegible] develop more actively and extensively trade, economic collaboration and technical cooperation with socialist countries to meet the realistic demand of the revolution and construction of our country which have entered a new, higher stage.

A resolution of the Supreme People's Assembly on strengthening South-South cooperation and external economic activity and further developing foreign trade which was adopted at the second-day sitting (January 28) of the third session of the Seventh Supreme

People's Assembly of the DPRK stresses this, referring to the development of the trade and economic and technical cooperation with socialist countries which hold an important place in the external economic activity of the Workers Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic.

The resolution says:

Today the socialist countries hold the biggest and most important portion in our foreign trade and economic cooperation.

It is an urgent demand to expand trade with socialist countries on a large scale in keeping with the rapid progress of socialist construction. We should increase the volume with socialist countries more than 10 times within 5-6 years to come by rapidly increasing export of machines and other heavy industrial goods and light industrial manufactures to them and import from them of raw materials, fuel and some kinds of machines and equipment we need.

At the same time we should extensively develop [word indistinct] collaborating and technical cooperation with socialist countries. We should carry on many-sided economic collaboration and technical exchange with socialist countries in the development of new industrial domains and technique, exploitation of our rich natural resources and their rational use.

'Important Initiative' Hailed

PM311104 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Jan 84 Morning Edition p 4

[V. Canshin commentary: "Constructive Initiative"]

[Text] As already reported, the third Session of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly, seventh convocation, has been held in the DPRK capital. It adopted an appeal to the parliaments and governments of all world countries voicing an important initiative "on creating peace guarantees in Korea and accelerating the homeland's independent, peaceful unification."

The session noted the sharply aggravated situation on the Korean peninsula caused by an escalation in U.S. interference in the region's affairs and a further increase in South Korea's militarization. As is known, a 40,000-strong U.S. corps is present in the south of the peninsula in addition to the 700,000-strong South Korean Army. The appeal points out that the United States has already deployed over 1,000 tactical nuclear weapons of various types, F-16 fighter-bombers, and other nuclear weapon carriers in South Korea. It is also planned to deploy in addition the latest types of medium-range nuclear missiles -- Pershing II and cruise missiles -- whose range greatly exceeds the bounds of the Korean peninsula, and also neutron shells, which are a most brutal means of mass destruction.

The Reagan administration is constantly escalating the military maneuver codenamed Team Spirit and this year, with a view to rehearsing readiness for a "preemptive nuclear strike" against the north of the Korean peninsula, plans to hold the largest military exercises in history, mobilizing more than 200,000 officers and men, a squadron led by a nuclear aircraft carrier, and hundreds of aircraft carrying nuclear weapons and various kinds of missiles for the purpose. Taking account of the aggressive nature of Washington's hegemonist aspirations, it is impossible to guarantee that a dangerous new center of military conflict will not emerge there.

In the conditions which have been created, the DPRK people and government are making efforts to take the heat out of the tense situation on the peninsula and resolve existing problems at the negotiating table. An important step in this direction is the proposal to hold trilateral talks on peaceful settlement of the Korean question. By means of constructive dialogue the interested parties -- the DPRK, the United States, and South Korea -- would eliminate the prevailing tension and take measures to ensure that the Korean peninsula is not a focus for the growth of a world conflagration. As the appeal stresses, with the active support and solidarity of the parliaments and governments of world countries which cherish peace and justice, the Korean people will be able to successfully resolve the task of unifying their homeland on a peaceful and democratic basis.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS GREETS NEW DPRK PREMIER

PM011648 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Feb 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Kang Song-san, premier of the DPRK Administration Council

We congratulate you on your election to the high post of premier of the DPRK Administration Council.

We wish you success in your activity for the good of socialist Korea and in the name of strengthening friendly Soviet-Korean relations.

The USSR Council of Ministers

DPRK ENVOY HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE ON APPEAL

LD272111 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Kwon Hui-kyong, ambassador of the DPRK to the USSR, gave a press conference in Moscow today. He told Soviet journalists about the appeal to parliaments and governments of all countries adopted by the republic's Supreme People's Assembly session. The document calls for resolute demands to be made on the United States that nuclear weapons be withdrawn from South Korea and that an end be put to actions which make the situation on the Korean peninsula more acute.

SRI LANKA CP CONGRESS CONVENES IN COLOMBO

Silva Addresses Meeting

LD271052 Moscow TASS in English 0945 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Colombo January 27 TASS -- The 12th Congress of the Communist Party of Sri Lanka has opened here today.

Addressing the congress with a report K.P. Silva, general secretary of the Communist Party of Sri Lanka Central Committee pointed out that at the present time the central issue confronting mankind is what whether there be peace on earth or nuclear war. He warned about the dangerous policy of the Reagan administration aimed at preparing open confrontation against the Soviet Union and the other socialist states.

The general secretary of the Communist Party of Sri Lanka Central Committee condemned the invasion of Grenada by the U.S. troops, their military actions in Lebanon, the American military assistance to the counter-revolutionary forces in Central America and in other regions. A source of a special threat to peace is the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe targeted on the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

The Sri Lankan Communists, K.P. Silva said, fully understand and support the counter-measures taken by the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Treaty member-states for the protection of peace and ensuring their own security in that new dangerous situation.

The reporter made a detailed analysis of the situaiton, which shaped in Sri Lanka, and pointed to the dangerous attempts of the USA at consolidating its military presence in the country, turning the Sir Lankan port of Trincomalee into a base for logistic support for the U.S. Navy in the Indian Ocean.

The general secretary of the Communist Party of Sri Lanka Central Committee called for strengthening the party ranks, for stepping up the struggle for peace, for the interests of the working people.

The congress will last three days.

Completes Work

LD291016 Moscow TASS in English 0953 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] Colombo January 29 TASS -- The 12th Congress of the Communist Party of Sri Lanka completed its work today. A new Central Committee of the party was elected, as well as the Control and Auditing Commissions. The Political Bureau, the secretary general of the party's Central Committee and other leaders will be elected at the first meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Sri Lanka of the new composition, which will be held in February.

In a unanimously adopted resolution the delegates of the forum resolutely condemned the militaristic policy of the United States, noted the danger of the deployment in Western Europe of new American nuclear missiles aimed at the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, this bringing about the torpedoing of the Geneva talks.

The congress of Lanka Communists, the document stresses, expresses full approval of the counter-measures taken by the Soviet Union and other member states of the Warsaw Treaty to ensure their security and prevent a disruption of the military balance.

The Communists of Sri Lanka note with alarm that the United States has already started deploying nuclear arms in the Indian Ocean, sending there surface ships and submarines with nuclear weapons on board, building up the nuclear potential of its military base on Diego Garcia Island and trying to deploy nuclear missiles in Pakistan.

The congress also condemned the criminal aggression of the American military and puppets of the United States against independent Grenada and branded with infamy Washington's provocations against Nicaragua and Lebanon.

The congress spoke highly of the Soviet Union's consistent struggle for peace, disarmament and international security. The Lanka Communists expressed solidarity with the world-wide movement for peace and demanded of Washington that it remove the American nuclear missiles from Western Europe and respond to the Soviet proposal to conclude an agreement between the member states of the Warsaw Treaty and the member states of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation on the mutual non-use of force and the maintenance of relations of peace.

In the resolution on domestic political questions the Lanka Communists called for the settlement of ethnic disputes in the country by way of talks. They noted that failure to solve the Tamil-Sinhalese differences might be used by the United States to expand its political and military presence in the country, this threatening to turn Sri Lanka into a second Lebanon, Cyprus or Grenada, and also posing the possibility of confrontation with neighbouring India.

CPSU SENDS MESSAGE TO SRI LANKA CP CONGRESS

LD261131 Moscow TASS in English 1107 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow January 26 TASS -- The CPSU Central Committee has sent a message of greetings to the 12th Congress of the Communist Party of Sri Lanka.

"Your party's congress is being held at a disquieting time, when imperialist circles with the United States at the head, declared 'a crusade' against communism, against forces of peace and democracy. They launched an unprecedented arms race and started deploying American nuclear-missile weapons in Western Europe, contrary to the will of millions of people. The United States and its NATO allies are pushing the world to the brink of a nuclear catastrophe with its disastrous consequences for the peoples of the whole planet. The United States is creating ever new and new military bases, also in the basin of the Indian Ocean, resorting to gross pressure upon countries of the region," the message runs.

"The militaristic course of the United States and other NATO member-countries caused a powerful wave of the anti-war movement which involves millions of people," the message stresses. "The Soviet Communists highly appreciate the consistent struggle of the Sri Lanka Communist Party against imperialism's aggressive designs, for peace and security of the peoples".

PAKISTAN BUILDUP SPURS 'TENSION' AT DRA BORDER

PM301535 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jan 84 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Baykov dispatch under the general heading: "Legitimiate Concern. The Islamabad Military Regime Provokes Tension on the Borders With Afghanistan and India"]

[Text] Kabul, 29 Jan -- The DRA public has voiced serious concern over the Pakistani military's continuing provocative intrigues near the Afghan borders.

The potential of the Pakistani Air Force subunits based at airfields in the border regions has increased significantly in recent months, the BAKHTAR AGENCY points out.

The ground units stationed in these regions are being rearmed at an accelerated pace. As THE KABUL NEW TIMES reports, their arsenal is being swollen by armored cars, antitank missiles, self-propelled artillery pieces, and other military equipment arriving from the United States.

As local commentators point out, these dangerous war preparations on the borders increased significantly after the recent visit to Pakistan by U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger, who assured Islamabad of further U.S. military and economic support. It was no accident that the program of his sty in Pakistan also included a provocative visit to regions bordering on the DRA.

MOSCOW PUBLIC MARKS DRA-USSR ACCORD ANNIVERSARY

PM301734 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jan 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "In the Interests of Friendship and Good-neighborliness"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting of representatives of the public to mark the 30th anniversary of the signing of the first Soviet-Afghan agreement on economic and technical cooperation was held in Moscow 27 January.

The report delivered by Ya.P. Ryabov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, noted that the past decades have fully confirmed the historic significance of the agreement, which raised the entire range of relations between the two countries to a qualitatively new level. Even now its operation is being specifically embodied in all spheres of Soviet-Afghan cooperation.

The Soviet Union's Leninist policy with respect to Afghanistan, (E. Madani), DRA charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, said, is an outstanding example of proletarian internationalism in action. The PDPA and the DRA Government and people are filled with the desire to strengthen Afghan-Soviet friendship in every way and to cherish it as the apple of their eye.

LAOS, SRV, PRK FOREIGN MINISTERS HOLD CONFERENCE

Communique Scores PRC

PM011335 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Feb 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Firm Stance"]

[Text] Vientiane, 31 Jan -- As has already been reported, the last conference of Lao, SRV, and PRK foreign ministers has ended in Vientiane. Its participants expressed complete unanimity with the assessment of the international situation given in the statements by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Indochina countries, the conference's final communique says, fully support the Soviet Union's peace initiatives and the measures being taken by the USSR and the other socialist states in response to imperialism's attempts to gain military superiority by the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in a number of West European countries. The actions by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries serve to preserve peace and security throughout the world. Laos, the SRV, and the PRK fully support the stand taken by the USSR and the Warsaw Pact states at the Stockholm conference.

The conference participants noted with satisfaction the successful development of relations of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation among the fraternal Indochina countries. They expressed the hope that the state of security and stability in People's Kampuchea will make it possible to withdraw another contingent of Vietnamese volunteers from that country this year.

The ministers of the three Indochina countries stated, as the communique says, that the main threat to peace and stability in Southeast Asia comes from the expansionist, hegemonist policy of Beijing acting in collusion with the U.S. imperialists. Although compelled to talk about peace, China is nevertheless continuing to carry out multilevel subversive activity against Laos, the SRV, and the PRK, stepping up psychological warfare, and trying to undermine the Indochina countries' cohesion. The main gamble in this respect is on the so-called "Kampuchean question." While giving support to the remaining Pol Pot supporters and other Khmer reationaries, Beijing is trying to hinder the process of the Kampuchean people's rebirth and is opposing dialogue between the Indochina states and the ASEAN countries.

At the same time China is trying to monopolize the so-called Kampuchean question in the interests of its global strategy. It categorically opposes dialogue between the countries of ASEAN and Indochina and is setting one group of countries against the other, while at the same time calling the Kampuchean question the central problem which must be settled in order to normalize Chinese-Soviet relations. At the same time it is using the Kampuchean and Afghan problems as the center of attention of its strategic cooperation with the United States against the Soviet Union and is setting the Southeast Asian countries against the Indochina countries and South and West Asian countries against Afghanistan. Furthermore, China is putting forward the settlement of the Kampuchean problem as the prior condition for the normalization of its relations with Vietnam. If is patently obvious that in China's eyes the Kampuchea problem is nothing but a pawn in its global strategy and in its relations with the United States and the Soviet Union, serving its hegemonism and expansionism in Southeast Asia.

China's so-called five-point proposal on the Kampuchean problem effectively amounts to a demand for the one sided and complete withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer forces from Kampuchea.

Laos, the SRV, and the PRK fully support the consultations undertaken by the Soviet Union to normalize relations with China and at the same time warmly welcome the Soviet Union's unfailing policy toward the Indochina countries in the holding of those consultations and, in particular, the Soviet Union's categorical refusal to satisfy China's absurd demands and the USSR's steadfast determination to strengthen its solidarity with the three Indochina countries and to give them strong support in the cause of national restoration and in the defense sphere. Laos, the PRK, and the SRV greatly appreciate this principled stand by the Soviet Union.

The Indochina states, the communique says, have always regarded friendly relations with the Chinese people as a factor of extreme importance for peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Believing the present abnormal relations to be temporary, Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea reaffirm their proposals aimed at restoring relations of friendship and cooperation with the PRC on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

The conference participants resolutely condemned the U.S. Administration's hostile policy toward the Indochina countries and expressed confidence that this policy will undoubtedly be defeated.

Indochina's 'Good Will' Noted

PM011050 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 1 Feb 84 p 3

[Yuriy Kuzmichev "Commentator's Column": "Indochina's Good Will"]

[Text] The eighth confernece of Lao People's Democratic Repubic [LPDR], SRV, and PRK foreign ministers has been held in Vientiane. It confirmed that the three Indochinese states are sticking to their coordinated course of normalizing the international situation in Southeast Asia and of establishing and developing normal, good-neighborly relations with the PRC and the countries of ASEAN.

Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea restated their determination to try to settle the existing problems in Southeast Asia in a way that ensures the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and equal security of all the states of the region.

The conference participants sharply criticized the hegemonist policy of Beijing which, the final document says, is endeavoring, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, to turn the ASEAN countries against Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea, generate an atmosphere of confrontation in Southeast Asia, and dominate the countries of the region. There was also condemnation of the efforts by the forces of imperialism and reaction to use gangs of Pol Pot supporters and other Khmer counterrevolutionaries to undermine the progressive socioeconomic process in the countries of Indochina.

The conference participants rated highly the Soviet Union's invariable support for the three Indochinese countries and its peace-loving course, and they fully endorsed its efforts to normalize the world situation. The countries of Indochina, the document say says, express complete unanimity with the assessment of the international situation contained in the statements by Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and they support the Soviet Union's peace initiatives and the steps the USSR and the other socialist countries are taking in response to imperialism's attempts to attain military superiority by deploying the new U.S. missiles in West Europe.

The results of the conference of Indochinese countries' foreign ministers demonstrates once again that the coordinated and jointly conducted foreign policy course of the SRV, the PRK, and the LPDR is an important factor of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

'Constructive Stance' Hailed

PM011051 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Feb 84 Morning Edition p 4

[V. Vinogradov "International Commentary" under the rubric "On a Topical Theme": "Constructive Stance"]

[Text] As already reported in IZVESTIYA, the eighth conference of foreign ministers of Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea has ended in Vientiane. These conferences have become traditional. They examine important questions of ensuring peace and stability in Southeast Asia, which is still an unsettled region. If you look at the documents from the conferences held earlier, it is easy to see that from year to year the three Indochinese countries are offering their neighbors constructive solutions, permeated with deep concern for peace, to the problems which exist.

The insistent call for dialogue and for multilateral talks is backed up by practical steps. This is indicated by the visits of SRV and Lao statesmen to the ASEAN countries, the partial withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer forces from Kampuchea, and the numerous proposals to extend all-round cooperation between the two groups of countries in Southeast Asia on the basis of equality and mutual advantage. The recent visit to Bangkok by Lao Interior Minister S. Keobounphan also promoted the establishment of relations of good-neighborliness. The upcoming trip to Indonesia by SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach is also seen here as a continuation of active, peace-loving diplomacy.

The conference held in Vientiane was another important political event in the region's life. The participants in the Vientiane meeting reaffirmed their loyalty to the ideals of peace and once again proposed to the ASEAN countries that they embark on talks and begin preparing for a multilateral meeting to settle the urgent problems.

One of the main problems destablizing the situation in Southeast Asia is, as is known, the support of Washington and Beijing for the Pol Pot gangs and other militarized formations of Khmer reaction which perpetrate attacks on the territory of the independent PRK and continue to commit crimes against the Kampuchean people. The forces of international reaction, by trying to extol the so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea," are only increasing the tension and creating an impasse in the process of normalization of the situation in that part of Southeast Asia

At the same time, as the communique from the Vietniane meeting points out, "China is trying to monpolize the so-called Kampuchean question in the interests of its own global strategy. It categorically objects to dialogue between the ASEAN member countries and the countries of Indochina, sets one group of countries against the other, and calls the Kampuchean question the central problem which must be settled with a view to the normalization of Chinese-Soviet relations. At the same time it makes use of the Kampuchean and Afghan problems as a focus for its own strategic cooperation with the United States against the Soviet Union. It sets the Southeast Asian countries against the Indochinese countries, and the countries of South and West Asia against Afghanistan. Moreover, China makes the settlement of the Kampuchean problem a preliminary condition for the normalization of its relations with Vietnam.

It is quite obvious that in China's eyes the Kampuchean problem is only a card to play in its global strategy, in its relations with the United States and the Soviet Union, in the service of its hegemonism and expansionism in Southeast Asia." "The so-called Chinese five-point proposal on the Kampuchean problem," the communique notes, "amounts in effect to a demand for the total, unilateral withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer forces from Kampuchea."

The participants in the Vientiane conference stated that their countries wholly and fully support the consultations undertaken by the Soviet Union on the normalization of relations with China, and at the same time welcome the Soviet Union's unchanging policy with respect to the Indochinese countries during the holding of these consultations, namely: "the Soviet Union's categorical refusal to satisfy China's absurd demands and the USSR's answerving resolve to strengthen solidarity with the three Indochinese countries and to give them powerful support in the cause of national restoration and in the defense sphere." Laos, the PRK, and the SRV appraise highly this principled stance by the Soviet Union.

Having analyzed the situation, the participants in the Vientiane conference noted that the Indochinese and ASEAN countries are linked by common interests. The preservation of peace and the development of relations of friendship are a vital necessity for them. On this basis, the Indochinese countries once again call on their neighbors to resolve all disputes comprehensively on the basis of equality and mutual respect for the interests of each group of states.

TRUONG CHINH CITED ON THANG LONG BRIDGE 'SYMBOL'

PM021001 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Feb 84 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Symbol of Friendship"]

[Text] Hanoi, 31 Jan -- The construction of the Thang Long bridge over the Red River -- the biggest bridge in Southeast Asia -- has become a symbol of the unbreakable friendship and all-around cooperation between the Soviet Union and socialist Vietnam, Truong Chinh, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the SRV State Council, emphasized. Addressing a meeting with the international collective of Vietnamese workers and engineers and Soviet specialists, he expressed profound sincere gratitude to the CPSU, the government, and the entire Soviet people for their constant effective assistance and support for the Vietnamese people in the cause of socialist building.

The international collective of builders of the Thang Long, the Vietnamese leader pointed out, sets vivid examples of selfless creative labor by regularly overfulfilling the set targets. New evidence of this has been provided by the ahead-of-schedule opening of the lower level of the unique construction to light vehicular traffic.

AUSTRALIA TRYING 'TO PLEASE' U.S. 'PARTNERS'

PM011057 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Jan 84 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "To Please the Partners"]

[Text] Canberra, 30 Jan -- The Australian Government has announced that ships belonging to the United States and other Western allies will in the future be free to enter

Australian ports regardless of whether or not they have nuclear weapons on board. According to the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, the Australian authorities have de facto confirmed their acceptance of the existing practice under which Washington and London do not notify the presence of nuclear weapons on their ships visiting the firth continent.

This statement by R. Hawke's government is seen here as an attempt to smooth over the unpleasant impression created recently as a result of the incident involving the British aircraft carrier "Invincible." It is well known that last December this British Navy attack ship had to get out of Sydney in a hurry as a result of protests by the Australian public against the nuclear weapons on board the ship. Perturbed by the size of the demonstration, the Australian Government was forced to refuse the "Invincible" repair facilities in Sydney.

The newspaper notes that Canberra's latest statement was preceded by an inquiry from Washington, couched in a tone of annoyance, as to whether Australia's actions would damage U.S. policy in the region and the prospects of the future unlimited use of Asutralian ports by the U.S. Navy. Judging by the Australian authorities' actions, they have again sacrificed the interests of the country's security and population to please the famous "partnership" with Washington, which has assigned to the fifth continent an important position in its global strategy.

MANILA SEMINAR VIEWS TRADE WITH BLOC STATES

PM010959 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jan 84 First Edition p 5

[Dispatch by Leonid Kuznetsov Under the rubric "Commentator's Column": "Life Dictates"]

[Text] Manila -- A seminar on the subject of expanding trade between the Philippines and the European socialist countries has been held in Manila. It has attracted the interests of the public and business circles not only here but also in other ASEAN countries. And that is no accident.

It is no secret that, for instance, the Philippines is experiencing grave economic difficulties now: prices and unemployment are increasing untestrainedly, the standard of living is declining, and foreign banks and monopolies are literally stifling the country.

It is extremely difficult to counter this. And some phenomena are merely aggravating the situation. In particular, the Philippine participants in the seminar noted, the one-sided orientation of trade and economic ties toward the West, the United States above all. This orientation took shape historically as a result of the prolonged U.S. colonial rule over the Philippines, whose consequences are far from overcome.

Life dictates that the Philippines reach the conclusion that it is necessary to renounce its one-sided orientation. Of course, this is no easy matter. First, the seminar's participants noted, influential champions of Western interests are impeding the development of relations with the Socialist countries. Second, the representatives of national business circles and local financial and other institutions as yet have only an inadequate idea of the socialist countries' potential.

In discussing the situations in different parts of the world, the need was emphasized for eliminating the existing and preventing new sources of tension and armed conflicts, for resolving all international disputes by peaceful means. The sides expressed solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism.

Honecker at Departure

LD011939 Moscow TASS in English 1501 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Text] Berlin February 1 TASS -- Prime Minister of Canada Pierre Trudeau has completed his visit to the GDR today and left for Romania. In the Schoenefeld Airport he was seen off by general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Chairman of the State Council of the GDR Erich Honecker.

Meets With Canadian

[Text] Bucharest February 2 TASS -- Talks have been started here between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Romania and Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau of Canada, currently on a visit to Romania. The sides exchanged views on several topical issues of international life. They expressed profound concern over the deterioration of the international situation and stressed importance of multiplying efforts to end the arms race and start effective disarmament measures, especially in the nuclear field. They emphasized that they attach much importance to the Stockholm conference that may play an important role in adopting concrete measures for strengthening confidence and effective disarmament.

[illegible]

[illegible] Moscow TASS in English 0648 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] Warsaw February 2 TASS -- Talks have been started here between Premier Zbigniew Messner of the Polish People's Republic and Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau of Canada, currently on a visit to Romania. The sides exchanged views on several topical issues of international life. They expressed profound concern over the deterioration of the international situation and stressed importance of multiplying efforts to end the arms race and start effective disarmament measures, especially in the nuclear field. They emphasized that they attach much importance to the Stockholm conference that may play an important role in adopting concrete measures for strengthening confidence and effective disarmament.

[illegible]

[illegible] Moscow [illegible] in English 29 Jan 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the rubric "On a Topical Theme": "There Is No Sensible Alternative"]

[Text] Berlin, 28 Jan. -- There is no alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has declared. He was receiving French Minister of External Relations C. Cheysson, who is currently in the GDR on an official visit.

The conclusion between the Warsaw Pact and NATO member states of a treaty on the mutual renunciation of force and maintenance of relations of peace, including a pledge not to be the first to use nuclear or conventional weapons would be a particularly important step along the path towards peace, the GDR leader stressed. He went on to point out that the course aimed at achieving military superiority by means of the siting of first-strike nuclear weapons in West European countries intensified the danger of a thermonuclear catastrophe.

The Stockholm conference, he went on, provides the opportunity for confidence building within the aim of initiating the process of reducing military confrontation and thus promoting peaceful cooperation among the peoples and states on the European continent.

C. Cheysson outlined the position of his country's government on pressing international problems. France, he said, is in favor of continuing East-West political dialogue. The minister expressed support for a military equilibrium in Europe at the lowest possible level.

POLISH PARTY-GOVERNMENT MEETING ON TU MOVEMENT

[illegible] Moscow TASS in English 1101 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] Warsaw February 2 TASS -- A joint meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and the Presidium of the Government of the Polish Workers' Party and the Presidium of the Government of the Polish People's Republic has been held here. Questions linked with the development of the trade union movement in the country were discussed.

At the meeting, PAPA reports, it was emphasized that a considerable part of the working people are now affiliated with trade unions. The trade union movement is an important force in the process of socialist construction, in implementation of socio-economic transformations in the country, is the necessary condition for the country to come out of the crisis. The fact that workers prevail in new trade unions was noted as very important.

At the meeting it was emphasized that the Polish United Workers' Party will continue taking care for creating all the necessary conditions that guarantee the development of the trade union movement. The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party believes that further development of the trade unions is the priority task for the whole party.

The growth of the prestige of the trade unions creates prerequisites for their broader participation in the life of the country, in solution of such tasks as the shaping of social policy. In 1984 trade unions will take an active part in the discussion of important state problems, including the national-economic plan for 1986-1990.

USSR-POLISH TRADE INCREASE OF 10 PERCENT SEEN

PM311144 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Jan 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Expanding Cooperation"]

[Text] Talks between government delegations of the Soviet Union and Poland ended in Moscow 26 January, when a protocol was signed on trade turnover and payments between the USSR and Poland in 1984. The volume of trade turnover between the two countries will total R10.7 billion and will increase by 10 percent compared with 1983.

Deliveries from the Soviet Union will continue to satisfy a significant proportion of Poland's import needs for basic fuel and raw material goods: petroleum and petroleum products, natural gas, ferrous and nonferrous metals, iron-bearing raw material, lumber, cotton, and many others. In 1984 Soviet metal-cutting machine tools, mining equipment, road building machines, tractors and agricultural hardware, and so forth will also be exported to Poland.

In turn, the protocol provides for deliveries to the Soviet Union of Polish machine tool and forging and pressing equipment, road building machinery, complete sets of equipment for the chemical industry, motor transport vehicles, maritime ships, and also hard coal, sulfur, chemicals, and other goods.

The protocol envisages an expansion in cooperation between the countries in the sphere of the production and deliveries of agricultural machines and goods for the agro-industrial complex. The USSR and Poland will expand reciprocal deliveries of consumer goods.

The Soviet Union, on the basis of the desire to give Poland economic assistance and support, has granted Poland, as in previous years, credit to balance the discrepancy in the cost of the reciprocal deliveries of goods.

The new Soviet-Polish trade protocol creates a firm basis for the further development of economic cooperation between the USSR and Poland.

The talks took place in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and comradely cooperation.

The protocol was signed by N.S. Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade, and T. Sestorowicz, Polish minister of foreign trade.

The signing was attended by N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, J. Obodowski, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, and S. Kociolek, Polish ambassador to the USSR.

CSSR'S CHNOUPEK SPEAK ON DEPLOYMENT, CDE

LD012152 Moscow TASS in English 2042 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Text] Prague February 1 TASS -- A sharp aggravation of the situation in the world has been caused by the heightening of militarism and aggressivenss of the imperialist forces, their striving at any cost to disrupt the existing miltiary balance and achieve superiority through the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe. Bohuslav Chnoupek, foreign minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, said this at a traditional meeting with members of the Prague diplomatic corps here today. After the commencement of the deployment of "Pershing" missiles, he went on to say, we have been compelled to take the necessary defence measures: to start preparatory work for the deployment of operational-tactical missile complexes. These measures met with understanding of our population, just as other reply measures announced in Yuriy Andropov's statement of November 24.

It is impossible to find a way out of the present aggravated and dangerous situation by distorting it artificially, by juggling with the assertions that new U.S. missiles in Europe have allegedly not damaged East-West relations. The way to solve present-day problems, the minister said, is through a sincere dialogue which would lead on the basis of equality and equal security to the achivement of concrete agreements. Precisely such a way is indicated by the new call to the United States and NATO made by Yuriy Andropov in answers to the questions of the newspaper PRAVDA last week.

There still exist conditions for the holding of such an honest dialgoue, Bohuslav Chnoupek went on.This has been confirmed by the results of the closing stage of the Madrid meeting, above all its decision to convene the Stockholm conference on confidence-building measures, and security and disarmament in Europe. We are taking part in that forum being determined to promote to the utmost its constructive course and achievement of positive results. We are not striving to ensure that Western politicians having the say in matters of war and peace abandon their convictions, the minister said. We only wish that they return to the practice of the recent years when reason was prevailing, we wish that they give up the outmoded cold war mentality. The road to overcoming the division of the European Continent must be seen not in the stirring up of propaganda campaigns, boycott and sanctions but in the resumption of a political dialgoue, in the creation of new possibilities for the development of economic cooperation and cultural ties on the basis of the Helsinki accords, Bohuslav Chnoupek said.

SFRY'S SPILJAK ON 'OFFICIAL' VISIT TO U.S.

LD011021 Moscow TASS in English 0740 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Text] Washington February 1 TASS -- Mika Spiljak, president of the Presidium of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, has arrived on an official visit here. He will have talks with President Reagan, Defence Secretary Weinberger and other high-ranking officials of the U.S. Administration.

According to official announcements, the talks will cover a broad range of issues related both to the development of bilateral U.S.-Yugoslav relations and the international situation. Much attention will be attached to problems of East-West relations, in particular, in the context of the situation which exists in Europe after NATO began to deploy U.S. nuclear missiles.

UK-USSR DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ANNIVERSARY VIEWED

PM021008 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Feb 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Editorial article: "Dictated by Mutual Interests; Apropos of the 60th Anniversary of the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between the USSR and Britain"]

[Text] Sixty years ago, on 2 February 1924, diplomatic relations were established between our country and Britain. Britain became one of the first major capitalist countries in Europe whose government, proceeding from its own, rightly understood national interests, to take such a step. By that time, Soviet Russia's foreign policy had already become an important factor of international life. Its voice had rung out loudly and tellingly in favor of peace, peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems, and disarmament at the Genoa Conference of 1922. The Treaty of Rapallo, signed the same year between Soviet Russia and Germany, made a powerful impression on the governments of other capitalist powers, including the British Government.

Adhering to Lenin's course in foreign policy, the Soviet state regarded the establishment of diplomatic relations with capitalist countries not simply as a mechanical act of recognition of Soviet power, but saw it as the basis for the development of political, economic and other ties between the USSR and these countries in the interests of equitable international cooperation on a mutually advantageous, constructive basis.

This was, of course, no secret to the ruling circles of the Western countries. Back in 1921 a trade agreement had been signed between Soviet Russia and Britain. However, business ties between the two countries were hampered because of the absence of normal interstate relations. In the summer of 1923 a delegation of British industrialists headed by Baldwin, the leader of the Conservative Party, visited the USSR. Representatives of the biggest British companies were displaying a growing interest in the expansion of trade with our country, especially under the unfavorable economic conditions prevailing in Britain.

Broad sections of the British public were demanding increasingly forcefully that an end be put to the abnormal situation while London's official circles were refusing to face up to the irrevocable fact and draw practical conclusions from the victory of a socialist revolution in Russia and the emergence of a worker and peasant state. It is significant that on 29 January 1924 in connection with the delaying tactics employed in this field by the MacDonald government, London's workers sent a special delegation to his residence demanding immediate recognition of the USSR. "By the end of 1923 the slogan of recognition for the USSR was so popular in Britain," the 1924 annual report of the People's Commisariat for Foreign Affairs points out, "that even some conservative press organs...came out in favor of the restoration of normal relations with us."

On 2 February a note addressed to the Soviet Government was delivered which spoke of full legal recognition of the USSR by Great Britain. A resolution of the second congress of USSR soviets adopted the same day, noted that this act was implemented "in a form worthy of the great peoples of both countries and which lays the foundation for their friendly cooperation." In a reply note dated 8 February 1924 the Soviet Government expressed satisfaction in connection with the de jure recognition of the USSR by Britain.

Our country has not lacked and does not lack good will toward the development of normal, equitable, mutually advantageous relations with countries of a different social structure. Hindrances, obstacles, and difficulties have arisen on this path through no fault of ours. Looking back over the 6 decades which have elapsed since the day when Soviet-British diplomatic relations were established, it can boldly be said that many episodes which have cast a shadow over these relations despite the interests of the two countries and which have rendered the situation in Europe more complicated, have been of an artificial nature. They arose as a result of the narrow egotistical calculations of those who were reluctant to come to terms with the fact that it is necessary to build relations with the Soviet Union on an equitable basis, setting aside attempts to nurture schemes that are inimicable toward the USSR.

The experience of history shows how pernicious for the cause of peace in Europe was the prewar course of London's ruling circles, which was based on shortsighted anti-Soviet calculations and on plans to make use of fascist aggression for such ends. At the same time, the joint struggle against fascism in 1941-1945 when, for the sake of their own country's salvation the ruling circles of Britain were forced to enter into cooperation with the Soviet Union in order to rout the Nazi predator, demonstrated the possibility of successful joint action for the sake of fundamental common interests.

In our nuclear age there is no need to prove the heightened importance of such a joint approach by governments and states to problems of preserving and guaranteeing peace both on a regional and on a global basis.

The postwar history of Soviet-British relations also attests to the dangers which lurk in anti-Soviet, anticommunist schemes and to the opportunities which open up in the sphere of relations between states with different social systems when such relations are built upon the foundation of equality, mutual advantage and a realization of the fact that peace is the common property of all states and peoples and must be safeguarded by collective efforts.

In an interview given recently to the newspaper NEWS OF THE WORLD, British Prime Minister M. Thatcher spoke in favor of developing dialogue between the West and East. She declared that "We (Britain) must attempt to expand it because matters cannot improve without more mutual understanding..."

Trust and mutual understanding are necessary components of efforts to erect the structure of lasting peace. Who can dispute this? It is, however, appropriate to ask whether this mutual understanding is helped by the measures taken by the British government on the deployment on British territory of U.S. nuclear missiles targeted on the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries? Is the strengthening of trust helped by London's active playing up to Washington's aggressive plans, by the incessant campaign of slander against the policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states conducted at top official levels in Britain, by the fabrications concerning the infamous "Soviet threat"?

No one expects sympathy for socialism from those standing at the helm of state policy in the West. It is, however, one thing to show antipathy and sympathy in the ideological sphere, and quite a different thing to transfer them to the sphere of interstate relations with consequences that are most negative and dangerous for the interests of universal peace.

Under today's international conditions, the voice of the broad public strata advocating peace and disarmament is, of course, a considerably weightier factor than before. And the permanent objective needs and interests of a country like Britain cannot fail to act to the benefit of a realistic and constructive policy in relations with countries having a different social system. But this trend has yet to emerge into a wide freeway as far as Soviet-British relations are concerned.

The Soviet Union has been and remains ready to cooperate in a constructive spirit and to develop in all directions relations of mutually advantageous cooperation corresponding with the legitimate interests of the sides and with the interests of European peace and security as a whole. This has to be said again, and most clearly at that, in connection with the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Britain, which is being marked now in both countries.

USSR, UK Exchange Cables

PM021230 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Feb 84 First Edition p 5

[Text] Moscow February 2 TASS -- On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Great Britain, today cables of greetings were exchanged between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR and the British Ministry for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs.

The cable of the Soviet Foreign Ministry says that the history of the Soviet-British relations has known many examples of fruitful and mutually advantageous cooperation between the peoples of the two states, which also made an undoubted contribution to the cause of European and universal peace. A remarkable, one may say, historic milestone of that cooperation was the joint struggle against the fascist aggressors in World War II. At present, under the conditions of increased international tensions, especially on the European Continent, all states must take a realistic approach and concrete measures to eliminate the threat of war and to improve the international situation.

The positive development of the relations between the Soviet Union and Great Britain may be a significant contribution to resolving these tasks. Realism, goodwill, accomodation of each other's legitimate interests and the entire positive experience accumulated in the Soviet-British relations, may serve as a good basis for this.

The telegram from the Ministry for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs reaffirms the continuing importance of the relations between the two states and expresses the British Government's desire to continue developing the relations in the future with a view to a better mutual understanding of each other's concerns and interests. It is on this basis, the telegram says, that we can hope for the establishment of such relations -- in the political, economic and other fields -- that will contribute to greater security and prosperity in the world for the common good of the British and Soviet peoples and all the other peoples.

ANGLO-SOVIET INCREASED TRADE PROSPECTS EXAMINED

PM011458 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jan 84 First Edition p 6

[Own correspondent A. Maslennikov dispatch: "USSR-Britain: Reality and Potential"]

[Text] London, Jan -- At the beginning of February it will be 60 years since the establishment of diplomatic ties between the Soviet Union and Britain. Mutually advantageous trade and economic contacts are one of the most important spheres in strengthening bilateral cooperation.

A conference on questions of trade and economic relations between the USSR and Britain, organized by the London and the British-Soviet Chamber of Commerce, has been held in the British capital. Representatives of dozens of British companies, banks, and other organizations participated in it -- which in itself was a graphic illustration of the desire of the country's business circles to expand mutually advantageous economic ties with the Soviet Union. "At the present time," (Dzh. Mekhyu-Sanders), president of the British-Soviet Chamber of Commerce, said from the conference platform, "the volume of commodity turnover between Britain and the USSR can in no way be considered adequate. Tremendous potential exists for the further development of British-Soviet trade, and we must make use of this potential."

There have been different periods in the history of trade and economic relations between the USSR and Britain. However, the general trend of this cooperation is that it is developing, reflecting the two sides' objective requirements, despite obstacles and difficulties of various kinds. This trend was particularly clear in the second half of the seventies, when the atmosphere of detente helped to realize the positive precondition in East-West relations and to broaden and strengthen mutually advantageous economic ties between states with different social systems.

In 1979 the volume of Soviet-British trade reached the record level of almost R2 billion. On the whole, during the 5-year period from 1976 through 1980, total commodity turnover between the two countries more than doubled compared with the previous 5-year period to total more than R8 billion.

Unfortunately, the development of trade and economic relations between the USSR and Britain slowed up somewhat at the beginning of the eighties, and not through the fault of the Soviet side. In 1980-1981, commodity turnover in Soviet-British trade diminished by more than 20 percent in cost terms.

Analyzing the reasons for these changes, people in Britain frequently cite the world economic slump and certain other objective circumstances. However, these are not the only reasons. The fact remains that, at a time of complex political changes occurring in the world today, the spirit of constructive cooperation and the desire to develop trade and economic relations with the USSR do not always prevail in official British circles. Because of these circumstances, and not without pressure from the other side of the ocean, in recent years the British authorities have introduced new discriminatory restrictions on a number of traditional Soviet export commodities.

As a result, in 1982 Britain found itself in ninth place among the USSR's trading partners among the industrially developed capitalist countries -- which clearly does not correspond to the two countries' potentials. It is British firms themselves, above all, that are suffering from the present restrictions, for they are losing profitable contracts that are going to their competitors in other Western countries.

"The Soviet Union and Britain complement each other in the economic respect, and therefore the potential for commodity exchange between them is practically unlimited," (K. Devis), one of the chiefs of the Morgan Grenfell International Bank, told me. "This is of special significance now that British industrial output is coming up against stiff competition on the world market. The Soviet Union is the most stable market in the world, and almost the only country which increases its economic potential every year. I am convinced that the expansion of trade between our countries is an objective necessity which we can disregard only to the detriment of our own interests."

This same idea, only in a more concrete interpretation, was also pursued in conversation with me by A. Gormley, managing director of the machine-building firm of John Brown, which was involved in supplying equipment for the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod gas pipeline.

"Our involvement in constructing the Soviet gas pipeline," he said, "enabled us to keep on hundreds of skilled cadres at a very difficult time, when our firm found itself under pressure from Washington's economic sanctions in the situation of a general decline in the demand for machine-building output. These sanctions meant that we lost millions. Now that the competitive struggle on the world heavy machine-building market is becoming increasingly ruthless, the USSR's orders are particularly important to us, because they enable us to plan the production of our highly specialized output many years ahead and to run things on a large scale."

It is not only the big banks and companies such as Morgan Grenfell and John Brown that are showing profound interest in expanding business ties with Soviet foreign trade organizations. The overwhelming majority of the USSR's trading partners are middle-sized and small firms. For them business ties with our country in the present unstable market situation are sometimes truly a matter of life and death.

"Our firm, Quest Automation, which produces apparatus for the automatic designing of machine-building equipment," its manager (A.G. Ibel) said, "was founded in 1969. However, we consider 1973 a red-letter date in its short history. It was then that we succeeded in concluding the first contract to supply our design systems to the Soviet Union. Since then the company's business has been on the up and up."

To judge from certain statements, these sentiments are gradually starting to be considered in British Government circles as well. The present state of trade relations between the two countries, (Dzh. Paunell), an official spokesman for the Department of Trade and Industry, said at the London conference on questions of trade and economic relations between the USSR and Britain, "gives little grounds for satisfaction.... British companies undoubtedly have the potential for expanding trade with the Soviet Union.... The British Government confirms its readiness to encourage mutually advantageous trade between British firms and Soviet organizations."

As for the Soviet Union, true to its policy of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems, it has always displayed a sincere desire to expand trade and economic relations on a nondiscriminatory and mutually advantageous basis. A protocol on adding new cooperation projects to the 17 February 1975 long-term program for the development of economic and industrial cooperation between the USSR and Britain was signed at the 10th session of the Soviet-British Standing Intergovernmental Commission on Scientific, Technical, Trade, and Economic Cooperation, held in September 1982. This protocol provides, in particular, for deliveries of Soviet equipment and licenses for Britain's machine tool-building, instrument-making, and light industry and the expansion of imports of British machinery and equipment for the light, gas, oil, metallurgical, and other sectors of USSR industry. This accord is already being realized.

According to preliminary assessments, in 1983 the volume of commodity turnover between the two countries increased by approximately 15 percent.

The decision adopted at the intergovernmental commission's 11th session last May to set up joint working groups on machinery and equipment, and also on agriculture and the processing and packaging of foodstuffs, was a new step in this cooperation.

Direct working contacts between British firms and interested Soviet organizations are also being activated. In March 1983, approximately 200 British businessmen participated in the annual meeting of the British-Soviet Chamber of Commerce, which for the first time in history was held last year not in London but in Moscow.

Representatives of the British business world, whom I have recently had occasion to meet, invariably point to the mutual influence of trade and economic ties and the general climate of relations between the Soviet Union and Britain and between the East and West. "Trade and politics are the two chief components comprising relations between peoples and states," R. French, director of the chemicals company ICI Export Limited, said. "Business is our profession, and it can successfully develop only under conditions of stability and confidence. This is why we have a vital interest in improving the general climate of relations between Britain and the Soviet Union and are prepared for our part to promote this in every possible way. Politics must help trade, and trade must promote the strengthening of mutual understanding and confidence. No one will lose anything on this, and all benefit."

FRANCO-FRG MILITARY INTEGRATION CRITICIZED

PM011442 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 4 Jan 84 pp 7-9

[Vitaliy Semenov article: "France: Paris-Bonn Tandem?"]

[Text] The latest Franco-West German summit held at the end of last year sparked off a lively discussion in French political and military quarters of problems relating to "European defence." During their Bonn talks, President Francois Mitterrand and Chancellor Helmut Kohl declared-true, in cautious terms-for the eventual integration of West European military activity.

The question has been debated for a long time in France. As far back as 1954 the National Assembly rejected plans for the creation of a "European defence community" and a European army of which the Bundeswehr was to be the core. The French "Europeans," however, did not lay down arms. From time to time they have been putting forward projects for West European political and military integration.

The proponents of "European defence" advocate the creation of a military machine based on the European Economic Community and functioning under the supranational political authority. The key role in this setup designed to serve as the European pivot of NATO is allotted to France and West Germany, which would thus be given access to Frecnh nuclear weapons. Schemes of this kind have always disquieted broad sections of the public, all who want France to pursue an independent policy, primarily the Communist Party.

It will be recalled that when it withdrew from the NATO military organization in 1966, though remaining a member of the bloc, France opted for an independent national defence policy, relying on its own nuclear force. Underlying this policy, the foundations of which were laid by General de Gaulle, was the "strategy of deterrence" projected at enabling France to avoid involvement in war and to deter "any potential aggressor" from attacking its territory.

This made for an independent foreign policy and helped to enhance France's prestige in the world arena. Subsequently the military doctrine was revised with a view to closer ties with NATO and more active co-operation with its agencies. At the beginning of the eighties French politcal and military leaders, among them former Chief of Staff General Guy Meery, conceded the possibility of France's involvement in "battles on forward positions," that is outside its own territory.

The present leaders, and primarily President Mitterrand, have repeatedly declared their adherence to the French military doctrine principles of no return to the NATO military organization and loyalty to commitments within the framework of the bloc. From the outset, however, the emphasis has been on Atlantic solidarity. The French government has been all but the most zealous supporter of the NATO decision to deploy the new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe. Paris has given invaluable moral and political backing to the West German government on the missile issue. As some Paris press commentators have noted, the French Socialists have found on this question a common language not with their West German opposite numbers, the Social Democrats, but with the conservatives Helmut Kohl and Franz Josef Strauss.

At a time when the U.S. and NATO are aggravating the situation in Europe any attempt to revive the idea of West European military integration in whatever guise cannot but cause disquiet. Press commentators recall, for instance, that in an article published in October 1981, Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy urged that thought be given "to the prospective formation of a European political mechanism with autonomy of defence." The signs are that the key role in it is assigned to the Paris-Bonn tandem.

Developments have borne this out. After the October 1982 meeting of the French President and the West German chancellor both sides voiced a desire for an approximation of strategic doctrines and closer military co-operation. The initiative clearly came from Paris. At the same time joint projects were launched for the development of a combat helicopter, sea-based missiles and other types of armaments. A Franco-West German Defence Committee consisting of several working groups, including one on nuclear problems, was set up.

Parrying critics, President Mitterrand declared that it was not a matter of making West Germany a party to French nuclear strategy and that France did not seek West German financial participation in the development of French nuclear forces. Nevertheless, Bonn was given an opportunity to discuss with Paris questions relating to French tactical nuclear weapons, such as the basing of the Pluton tactical missiles and the Hades missiles now being developed. With a range of 350 kilometres, the latter could hit targets in Warsaw Treaty countries. Bonn is trying to get France to agree to the deployment of these missiles on West German territory, a move that would run counter to France's military doctrine.

A delegation of the Bundestag defence committee which recently visited France pressed for a search for a joint approach to the question of tactical nuclear weapons. The French votaries of "European defence" advocate the introduction of a "double-key" system. What does this formula mean"

Whereas at present the decision to sue nuclear weapons rests exclusively with the French president, the "doubt-key" system would give West Germany access to the nuclear trigger. In this connection LE MONDE, lauding the "advantages" of this system, sees in it the point of departure for the attainment of genuine "European defence," Claiming that the "double-key" system would not lead to renunciation by France of its sovereign rights, the paper tries to make it appear as if General de Gaulle was all but an advocate of "European defence."

The discussion of the subject has been joined also by Jacques Chirac, the leader of the opposition Alliance for the Republic and mayor of Paris. Visiting West Germany, he not only came out as a zealous supporter of the deployment of thePershings and cruise missiles, but also declared for "Europe-an-American defence." He went so far as to say that West Germany should be directly involved in this and play a responsible role in it.

Thus Chirac, who lays claim to being a custodian of the De Gaulle tradition, found himself teamed up with the Centrist Jean Le-Canuet, a die-hard opponent of the independent policy initiated by De Gaulle.

Commenting on Chirac's statements, the Socialist Minister of Defence Charles Hernu expressed satisfaction that an opposition leader had agreed with the attitude of the cabinet to co-operation with West Germany. It was to the credit of the present government, Hernu said, that it had resurrected articles of Franco-West German Treaty of 1983 providing for co-ordination of military policy of the two countries. These articles do exist, but for 20 years France has avoided applying them.

The French government's attitude to "European defence" has been praised by Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans, who has been charged with the preparation of a report on West European integration. "I believe it necessary to place more emphasis on the Europeization of defence," he said. The U.S. Administration for its part gives tacit encouragement to this, for it is a course that fully accords with its strategic doctrine of "limited" nuclear war in Europe. Washington is not averse to laying an additional burden of military spending on its allies. Nor is it by chance that the U.S. Administration met with undisguised satisfaction the new arms build-up programme for 1984-88 which the French parliament endorsed last apring and which lays the emphasis on the modernization of nuclear arms. The preamble to the programme actually names the Soviet Union as the adversary.

Among the "innovations" in French military policy is the establishment under this programme of a "rapid action force" of some 50,000 men. Its purpose is to serve as the French part of the NATO contingents to be deployed "at the first sign of a crisis in Europe." This makes it perfectly clear, LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS observed, that in the event of the outbreak of hostilities France would be involved from the very outset alongside the U.S. and West Germany. General de Lamby, the commander of the French First Army stationed in West Germany, bluntly declared that the use in Europe of the "rapid action force" had been discussed by French, American and West German officers at a closed meeting. This candour earned the general a reprimand from the minister of defence.

There are some in France who seek to justify the steps taken to accelerate military integration in Western Europe by claiming that West Germany is "drifting" towards neutrality, and hence it should be bound by additional commitments besides those which it has already undertaken within the frame-work of NATO. Moreover, it is not concealed that all this would be in addition to the NATO arsenal. Paris also evidently counts on limiting its powerful neighbour's freedom of manoeuvre. Bonn's growing economic and political weight in European affairs cannot but give rise to certain envious feelings in France. However, attempts to inhibit the ambitions of West Germany in this way are fraught with dangerous consequences for peace and stability on the continent. The lessons of history should not be ignored.

Changes of this order in the policy of France lead to its automatic involvement in any conflict that might break out on the European continent, to the loss of freedom to take independent decisions on military issues which is basic to independent policy in general. This naturally cannot but disquiet the French public. The present debate on military policy with its increasing accent on "European defence" impinges on the key principles of French foreign policy.

To any unprejudiced observer it is clear that the dubious "European defence" projects are part of the drive to build up tension. They are aimed at further aggravation of East-West relations, and contain the danger of Paris being dragged, if only through the back door, into the integrated military structure of NATO, which hardly accords with France's basic national interests. Yet in the present complex situation France could help to lessen, not increase, international tension. All that is needed is the political will and a constructive approach.

FURTHER ON ARKHIPOV VISIT, TALKS IN FRANCE

Franco-Soviet Ties Viewed

PM011036 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Jan 84 Morning Edition p 1

[Report by own correspondent Yu. Kovalenko: "France-USSR: Through Dialogue"]

[Text] Paris -- The way to achieve harmony in Europe is via French-Soviet dialogue -- this recent statement by French President F. Mitterrand is quoted by the Paris newspaper L'HUMANITE-DIMANCHE, reporting USSR Council of Ministers First Deputy Chairman I.V. Arkhipov's arrival in France on an official visit.

The visit, which will include meetings with French President F. Mitterrand, Premier P. Mauroy, members of the cabinet and represnetiatves of business circles, is a prominent event in the history of French-Soviet relations, the paper writes. It notes that questions of economic cooperation will be at the forefront of the talks. Bilateral ties have perked up in recent months, L'HUMANITE-DIMANCHE points out. The recent visits to the USSR by Minister of Foreign Trade and Tourism E. Cresson and Minister of Transport C. Fiterman have opened up new prospects for the development of trade and economic relations between the two countries. The dynamic development of contacts is exemplified by the commissioning of the "Euro-Siberian gas pipeline" and a number of other recently concluded contracts.

The visit by USSR Council of Ministers First Deputy Chairman I.V. Arkhipov also has, as L"HUMANITE-DIMANCHE sees it, political significance for it is a contribution to the development of dialogue between Paris and Moscow.

Mauroy on Relations

LD012246 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 1 Feb 84

[From the Vremya newscast; Anatoliy Popatov report from Paris]

[Text] At the Elysee Palace, the residence of the head of the French Government, a meeting was held between Comrade Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Francois Mitterrand, president of France. It was an open and businesslike discussion during which the key problems of the world situation were touched upon.

What are the prospects for Soviet-French relations in the present complicated conditions? The mutual conviction is that the dialogue between the two sides is acquiring a growing significance. There is a difference in political assessments. It is necessary, however, to continue and broaden this dialogue. The French press notes that there is a great interest on the part of Paris in the visit by the Soviet Government representative.

Proposing to develop cooperation with Paris, the Soviet Union proceeds from the assumption that France will continue not to allow itself to be drawn into the policy of the so-called sanctions and all sorts of bans in international trade.

This is what Claude Cheysson, French minister of external relations, was told. French Premier Pierre Mauroy had a meeting with Comrade Arkhipov. The Soviet Union has quite concrete proposals regarding the further expansion of the scale of economic cooperation. These proposals were put forth to the head of the French Government. A base has been adopted for a new bilateral agreement.

French Premier Pierre Mauroy is granting an interview for Soviet television.

[Begin Mauroy videorecording in French with superimposed Russian translation]

We attach very great importance to the development of relations between France and the Soviet Union. We discussed with the first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, in particular, the further possibilities of advancing our economic cooperation. It has been decided to broaden our ties to a considerable degree. Exchanges in the sphere of the economy are a very important factor since they represent a good means for a good policy. Taking into account our traditional contacts, I am extremely glad that at a time of exceptionally difficult East-West relations, France and the Soviet Union have established stable economic links. It seems to me that these links could be tighter still, and could be expanded to satisfy both sides completely. [End videorecording]

Arkhipov-Mitterrand Talks

PM021232 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Feb 84 First Edition p 4

[Unattributed article: Wide Opportunities"]

[Text] Paris February 1 -- Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, was received Tuesday by the president of the French Republic Francois Mitterrand.

They had a frank businesslike talk during which they touched upon the key problems of the present-day situation on the European Continent and in the world, as well as some questions concerned with Soviet-French relations and the prospects of their further development.

During the exchange of views on international problems, Ivan Arkhipov drew attention to the principled evaluation of the present-day dangerous situation in the world contained in the latest statements of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Yuriy Andropov. It was pointed out in this connection that the political will and the efforts of all the countries were urgently needed today in order to reverse the development of events dangerous to the cause of peace and for the security of peoples, to improve the relations between the East and the West, to promote the reaching of practical agreements on the limitation and reduction of nuclear armaments on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security. This approach will meet with due response from the Soviet side.

It was stressed that the Soviet Union had consistently supported and would continue to support the idea of stopping the arms race, especially the nuclear one, bringing down the level of military confrontation, specifically in Europe, the lessening of tension in various areas of the world, the creation of favorable conditions for the preservation and development of detente and the improvement of relations between states. This is the purpose underlying a wide range of concrete proposals and initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union which remain in force.

Both sides pointed out with satisfaction the progress in economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and France, for which broad prerequisites exist. They expressed confidence that it was necessary to further expand Soviet-French dialogue which is getting ever more important in the presently tense situation on the European Continent and in the world.

Ivan Arkhipov had a meeting Tuesday with French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy, during which the sides analyzed in detail the state and prospects of Soviet-French relations in the trade, economic, scientific and technical spheres.

They expressed mutual satisfaction over the recent activization of bilateral exchange and its spreading to new spheres, which positively affects the growth of its volume and makes it more balanced. Both sides expressed readiness to further develop mutually advantageous cooperation and pointed out that there existed objective prerequisites for it. They singled out a number of promising spheres which open up broad possibilities for business contacts between Soviet and French organizations and firms.

Both sides stressed the importance of Soviet-French relations for the development of the situation on the European Continent and in the world, their role in consolidating stability and peaceful relations between states with different social and political systems.

The talk was held in a constructive atmosphere.

Prime Minister of France Pierre Mauroy gave a luncheon in honor of the Soviet delegation, which was attended by members of the French Government and representatives of business circles.

Greeting the Soviet guest, Pierre Mauroy said, in part, that a number of important meetings held recently demonstrated the continuity of the Soviet-French relations and the need to think over the prospects of their further development. He pointed out that the international situation has been aggravated. [Moscow TASS in English at 2332 GM on 31 January carries a report on the Arkhipov Paris talks that here adds: P. Mauroy stressed that constructive relations between both states could be formed only on the basis of honesty and frankness.]

According to P. Mauroy, the Stockholm conference which was convened largely through the efforts of the Soviet Union and France, sets the course of the development of international relations. [Moscow TASS in English here adds: Because of their history and aspirations, both countries are entrusted with responsibility on the world level.]

It is important that they maintain a continuous and serious dialogue on these questions. P. Mauroy also spoke in favor of large-scale development of trade, economic and cultural relations with the Soviet Union.

In a reply speech Ivan Arkhipov pointed out the usefulness of the current meetings and talks which dealt mainly with questions of trade, economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and France. This is a very important component part of our bilateral relations, and both sides assessed positively, on the whole, the state of things in this sphere. Trade turnover between the two countries amounted to 15.7 billion roubles in 1980-1983, which is 70 per cent more than the volume of trade between the USSR and France in the whole of the last five-year plan period. [Moscow TASS in English here adds: Thus, one has every reason to say that the understandings reached some time ago on the summit level are consistently put into practice.

[At the same time, as was also mentioned during our talks, scientific, technical and industrial cooperation, as well as the volume of trade turnover, have far from exhausted all their potentialities.]

In line with the invariable policy of the Soviet Union towards developing relations with France, we came to Paris with concrete proposals aimed at further developing trade, making it more balanced, at working out promising forms of mutually beneficial cooperation and including in it new spheres and directions.

[Moscow TASS in English here adds: Making concrete steps aimed at ensuring stable trade, economic, scientific and technical cooperation with France] We proceed from the fact that it will make a positive impact on the whole set of bilateral relations between the USSR and France whose importance is growing in the present-day international situation which has been aggravated to the extreme.

"We do not separate ourselves from, much less oppose the wellbeing of our people and the security of our state to the wellbeing and security of other nations, other countries. In the nuclear age one cannot view the world, proceding only from his petty, selfish interests. Politicians with a sense of responsibility have only one way to follow -- to do their utmost for preventing a nuclear catastrophe", Yu.V. Andropov pointed out.

The policy of peace, disarmament, broad development of all-round cooperation is firmly pursued by the CPSU and the Soviet Government, the speaker said in conclusion. We are sure that stable relations between the Soviet Union and France can also play an important part in the turn for the better in the European and world affairs.

I. Arkhipov also had business meetings with the minister of industry and research Laurent Fabius and Minister of Economy, Finance and Budget Jacques Delors, at which they discussed some concrete questions connected with a further development of trade, economic, scientific and technical cooperation.

SYRIAN PRESIDENT CRITICIZES U.S. MIDEAST POLICY

LD020952 Moscow TASS in English 0933 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] Damascus February 2 TASS -- Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad has criticised U.S. adventurist policy in the Middle East. The American Administration, he said, is unable to solve the problems of the region militarily. It is making a big mistake by interfering with the force of arms in the internal affairs of Lebanon in an effort to attain hegemony in the Middle East. The United States, the president stressed, coordinates its actions with Tel Aviv within the framework of the anti-Arab "strategic alliance" and invariably sides with Israel while relying on the force of arms and not on generally accepted principles. The Syrian leader pointed to the danger of the expansionist plans for establishing "Great Israel", being hatched by the Zionist leaders of Tel Aviv. Such ideas jeopardize peace and security in the Middle East, the independence and sovereignty of every Arab state.

Turning to the situation in Lebanon, H. al-Asad said that Syria wants the Lebanese state to strengthen its independence and sovereignty. Syria, he stressed, will not allow Lebanon to be made an Israeli protectorate.

The Syrian president stressed the determination of the Syrian people to defend their national interests and expressed readiness for a peaceful and just settlement of the Middle East problem.

LIBYA'S UN ENVOY PROTESTS U.S. 'SLANDER ATTACK'

LD020951 Moscow TASS in English 0856 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] New York February 2 TASS -- TASS correspondent V. Vasilets reports:

Libya has sharply protested in the United Nations against the slanderous attacks constantly made against it by the Reagan administration. This campaign is part of the Untied States' hostile polciy toward an independent Arab state, says a letter addressed by 'Ali at-Turayki, permanent representative of Libya at the UNO, to the U.N. secretary general.

It follows from this document that in its attempts to discredit a country whose policy does not suit its interests, Washington does not stop at spreading false assertions. Such cheap inventions are contained, for instance, in an official notification for tourists and businessmen recently published by the U.S. State Department. It is alleged in this opus that their lives will be in danger as soon as they cross the Libyan frontier. By spreading such fears, Washington politicians hope specifically to prevent foreign specialists from going to that country.

In his letter, the Libyan representative recalls that there are about a million foreigners, Americans included, now staying in Lebanon and they feel safe.

The notification of the State Department is fresh evidence of the fact that the Reagan administration is trying to arouse hatred toward the Libyan people. Thus not so long ago the CIA launched in the USA an anti-Libyan hysteria by giving the press false reports it fabricated about the secret arrival of certain "terrorists" from a Middle Eastern state. No "terrorists" were found, of course.

U.S. TRIES TO SHIFT BLAME FOR LEBANON SITUATION

LD311905 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] Reports are still coming in from Lebanon about acts of aggression by the American and Israeli military. The U.S. Marines have again shelled populated areas of Beirut and Israeli troops are terrorizing the population of southern Lebanon.

Here is a "Latest News" commentary. At the microphone is Aleksandr Zholkver, our political observer:

What is happening in Lebanon is a graphic demonstration of the practical implementation of Washington's global aggressive strategy. Now, in order to distract the public's attention from the barbarous actions of the American military, they have started saying in Washington that some kind of "constructive ideas," the implementation of which would somehow help to restore the peace in Lebanon, have emerged here. They are claiming that Rumsfeld, the U.S. President's special representative, who has resumed his shuttle diplomacy in the Middle East, has actually brought these ideas with him in his briefcase.

However, it is becoming perfectly clear, both from commentaries in the American press and from speeches by Rumsfeld's boss himself, that on this occasion as well it is in no way a question of strengthening peace in the Middle East, but rather of securing the U.S. positions in that region. Here is the notorious strategic cooperation with Tel Aviv, the latest tasks of which have just been clarified at meetings of the military-political committee of the two countries, which remains the basis of Washington's policy.

Fresh supplies of American weapons to Israel, joint military maneuvers, and the deployment of American troops and military equipment at Israeli military bases have been planned. Joint military-political acts are also being carried out. With Washington's blessing, Israeli troops occupied the south of Lebanon, having torn away nearly one-third of the country. It has reportedly been proposed to split the remaining part of Lebanon's territory into something like eight cantons based on religion. Meanwhile, operating on the old colonial formula of "divide and conquer," Washington and Tel Aviv, by setting various religious communities in Lebanon against each other, are exacerbating internecine warfare and wrecking a national dialogue and reconciliation. While all this is happening, they are still saying in the White House that it was the Soviet Union which thought of breaking up Lebanon, allegedly not wishing to take part in a peaceful settlement in the Middle East.

All this, as they say, is an attempt to lay the blame at someone else's door. Our country has more than once proposed concrete constructive measures to establish a lasting and just peace in that region. To achieve this, it is necessary, first and foremost, for the troops of Israel and the NATO countries to immediately and unconditionally withdraw from Lebanese territory. The sooner this happens, the quicker peace will be established on the much-suffering land of Lebanon and throughout the Middle East.

UK'S WARNING ON LEBANON NOT HEEDED BY U.S.

LD312351 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 31 Jan 84

[From the Vremya newscast; video commentary by political observer Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] Hello, comrades! Winston Churchill, to whom the master of the White House loves to refer so frequently, warned the West of the riskiness of military adventures in the Near East. Britain's colonial policy at the time in this explosive region was a chain of scandalous defeats.

Well, having inherited the Near Eastern interests of the British empire, Washington has not learned its instructive lessons. Latest evidence of this is the Reagan administration's policy in Lebanon. In Beirut a prominent politician once told me: First the Israelis and then the Americans, having invaded Lebanon, put themselves in the crater of a volcano which is ready to erupt. Southern Lebanon is seething with hatred for the Israeli occupiers. Here they feel as if they are in a besieged fortress. Brigandage by U.S. troops in the Lebanese homeland is not only multiplying the sufferings of its inhabitants but is also strengthening their resolve to fight the interventionists.

In Beirut and in the Ash-Shuf mountain province, I have seen people whose relatives and nearest and dearest died during shelling by the heavy guns of the U.S. battleship New Jersey. Can one really force these people to believe in the Reagan administration's blasphemous statements to the effect that the U.S. troops are rescuing Lebanon from disintegration and discord? It is precisely the U.S.-Israeli intervention that has trampled on this Arab country's sovereignty, deepened the split into opposing groupings, and brought the Lebanese people innumerable calamaties. One can understand Lebanese patriots when they say that under the conditions of an enslaving agreement foisted on Beirut by the United States and Israel, and of armed imperialist interference in the country's internal affairs, it is difficult to restore national concord [soglasiye] and Lebanon's territorial integrity.

Immediate and unconditional withdrawal from Lebanese territory by the troops of Israel and the NATO countries: That is the necessary prerequisite for a just and stable settlement of the Lebanese crisis. However, Washington and Tel Aviv are coming out against this, attempting to turn Lebanon into a U.S.-Israeli protectorate. The more perfidiously the two strategic partners act, the more cynical are the lies they want to be sheltered by. They seek to impute their own crimes against Lebanon to others, particularly the Soviet Union. One continually hears from official Washington false accusations directed at Moscow which, allegedly by its policy in the Near East, is all but disintegrating Lebanon and is standing in the way of the restoration of peace and stability in this tormented country.

Even from pro-Western Lebanese figures, who have pinned their hopes on American pseudo-peacemaking, I have time and again heard sober appraisal of our country's constructive role in settlement of the Lebanese crisis. No, we are not hiding our sympathies. The Soviet Union is on the side of those fighting against Israeli aggression and against the American-NATO intervention in Lebanon. Our position is well known, including in Beirut. The Soviet Union consistently supports the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the Lebanese Republic.

ANTI-ZIONIST COMMITTEE ON ISRAEL'S 'LONGEST WAR'

PM311034 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 25 Jan 84 pp 1,14

[Unattributed report: "The Near East -- 'The Balkans of World War III.' Meeting with Journalists at the Soviet Public Anti-Zionist Committee"; date not given]

[Excerpts] S. Zivs: Our meeting is devoted to informing the journalists about Soviet and foreign publications unmasking Israel's crimes against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, and in the final analysis, crimes by overzealous Zionists against Israeli citizens themselves.

D. Dragunskiy: The world public, including the Soviet public, is especially perturbed by the hot spots in the world. They include the Near East, which is increasingly, frequently described as "the Balkans of World War III." U.S. imperialism is striving to establish its domination there with fire and sword. It is this purpose that Washington actively exploits the aggressiveness and expansionism of its strategic ally, Israel. It has been assigned the role of a battering ram against the Arab national liberation movement. When it invaded Lebanon in the summer of 1982, the Zionist Israeli leadership openly proclaimed that its basic goal was to crush the Palestinian resistance movement and physically destroy all its military formations.

Israel's "longest war" in Lebanon still continues today. The United States most actively participated in its preparation and in the war itself. This is an obvious fact which needs no further proof. Washington and Tel Aviv are acting hand in hand. Over the last few weeks, the Near East situation has become even more explosive. Israel is drawing up plans for aggression against Syria and is making no secret of its intention to annex southern Lebanon.

TASS correspondent: Could the policy of genocide implemented by Israel have any effect on the principled starting positions for solving the Palestinian problem?

I. Belyayev: There is only one solution to the Palestinian problem -- the just one. It must be based on the 29 November 1947 UN General Assembly resolution, which provided for the creation of the independent, sovereign, national Arab state of Palestine parallel with Israel. In actual fact, the resolution's text speaks of the Arab state first. This means that the legitimate rights of the Arab Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination, must be implemented parallel with the creation of Israel.

The Lebanese tragedy is a tragedy not only for the Lebanese and the Palestinian Arab peoples. It is also a tragedy for the Israeli people. Tel Aviv's adventurism in foreign policy will develop into the moral degradation of Israeli society. Honest Israelis do not wish to remain indifferent in this most difficult period for their country. They are waging an active struggle against their government's policy in Lebanon. I would like to especially note the statements by Israeli soldiers and officers who have refused to serve in Lebanon and to be the tools of criminal plans drawn by Tel Aviv's rulers.

At this point, I would like to speak of yet another fact on which the Israeli politicians are unwilling to focus their attention. As you recall, in 1956, 1967, and 1982, Israel's Government justified its expansionist course by reference to an alleged threat against the very existence of the Israeli state and the need to ensure the security of Israeli citizens.

And what is happening now? Shamir's government is showing a criminal indifference to the deaths of Israeli soldiers in Lebanon. Young Israelis, sent to their deaths by criminal rulers, are perishing for the sake of implementing criminal plans of aggression and expansion and, in the final analysis, for the sake of pursuing Washington's imperial interests.

Radio Peace and Progress correspondent: Are there any reports of former Soviet citizens dying in Lebanon?

S. Zivs: The Israeli Government is stubbornly hiding its real losses in Lebanon. There is an explanation for this. The Zionist appeals "invite" Jews from all over the world to migrate to Israel. Who is going to go there knowing that the Israeli politicians have already allocated some Jew a piece of the "Promised land" for his grave?

For many years, the Zionists have been conducting a targeted campaign to persuade Jews in the USSR and the other socialist countries to emigrate to Israel. They promise them a truly "heavenly" life in the "land of milk and honey."

In practice all these promises turn out to offer the utterly real prospect of death. The Israeli press carries reports announcing the deaths of former Soviet citizens who have succumbed to the persuasion of Zionist propaganda and have been killed in Lebanon.

These reports are yet further proof of the tragic fate of people who, having succumbed to Zionist propaganda, have found themselves lured into a trap (in the most literal meaning of the word). They have become willing or unwilling accomplices of Israeli aggression and have perished in Lebanon.

IRANIAN GROUP'S STATEMENT AGAINST TUDEH TRIALS

PM310929 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jan 84 First Edition p 5

["Statement of the Central Committee of the Organizations of the Fedayeens of the Iranian People (Majority)"]

[Text] The statement of the Central Committee of the Organization of the Fedayeens of the Iranian People (Majority), in the newspaper RAH-E TUDEH (the road of the people), published in the FRG in Persian, resolutely condemns the trial farce organized by Iranian authorities against the military accused of belonging to the People's Party [Tudeh] of Iran. Noting that the military tribunal hearings were held behind closed doors, without the observance of judicial norms or the provisions of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Central Committee of the Organization of the Fedayeens of the Iranian People (Majority) stressed that the accused have been subjected to physical and moral tortures. The authorities barred representatives of the people, foreign news agencies, and neutral international observers from attending the trial, despite the demands of the democratic public.

The wanton arbitrariness of Iranian authorities who have trampled underfoot the most elementary juridical norms and humanitarian principles, the statement says, have caused the anger and indignation of the Iranian people and the progressive circles of the whole world.

The sponsors of this unjust trial, the document says, pursued the aim of discrediting the policy and activities of the People's Party of Iran -- the party of the Iranian working class -- as well as of sowing mistrust toward the friendly course of the USSR with respect to Iran.

The heroic people of Iran counters the onslaught of imperialism and reaction against the defenders of the revolution with a selfless struggle for the lofty ideals of the revolution, for independence, freedom, justice, and social progress, the statement says.

In conclusion, the Central Committee of the Organization of the Fedayeens of the Iranian People (Majority) calls on the progressive and democratic organizations of the whole world, all the friends of the people of Iran to raise their voice of protest against the persecution of the Iranian patriots.

'FRENCH IMPERIALISM'S' AIMS IN CHAD VIEWED

PM011226 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Jan 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS reports: "Chad: The Danger of Confrontation"]

[Text] Paris, 30 Jan -- According to reports from Ndjamena, units of the French interventionist corps in Chad have been placed on combat alert.

Warplanes stationed at French military bases in certain African countries are continuing to arrive in Ndjamena. Subunits of occupying troops are ready for an offensive against the forces of the Transitional Government of National Unity (GUNT). French forces, LE MATIN writes, are already occupying an extensive area of 100,000 square kilometers. The paper points to the likelihood of their participating with Hissein Habre's detachments in combat against GUNT forces. As a result of the invasion force's advance into the northern regions of Chad, the danger has arisen of direct confrontation between France and Libya, LE MATIN believes.

Commenting on these actions by the French command, L'HUMANITE points out that the operation embarked on by the expeditionary corps is causing profound anxiety in neighboring African countries. France could get bogged down in a Chad war.

French imperialism is banking on a militarist solution of the Chad issue by giving the final say not to the diplomats but to the officers who are conducting the aggressive "Manta" operation, GUNT radio in Bardai said. At a press conference there, a spokesman for the Transition Government issued a statement by GUNT President Goukouni Oueddei, in which he accused Paris of declaring war in Chad and trying to start a conflict with Libya. Goukouni Oueddei stressed that, instead of bringing the necessary pressure to bear on Habre and ensuring his presence at the national reconciliation talks, Paris is deliberately stepping up tension and inflaming the military conflict in Central Africa.

Speaking in Toulouse, French Communist Party Secretary General G. Marchais urged the French Government to ensure that the talks on national reconciliation in Chad, initiated by the OAU, are held.

New York, 30 Jan -- The U.S. press is whipping up an extensive, inflammatory campaign for the obvious purpose of aiding the expansion of intervention in Chad. Citing the view of Western diplomats, THE NEW YORK TIMES believes that France's military failure in the Zigey area is bound to "test" French resolution in Chad. The paper is essentially urging Paris to "take reprisals against Goukouni Oueddei's forces in Libya." The State Department had previously expressed solidarity with the interventionists' actions on Chad soil.

Tripoli, 30 Jan -- France's decision to extend the occupation zone in Chad poses the threat of a major military conflict in Africa, 'Abd al-'Ali al-'Ubaydi, secretary of the Libyan General (Vysshiy) People's Committee People's Foreign Liaison Bureau, said. In no way do these actions aid efforts to bring about a peaceful settlement: They only lead to direct armed clashes between French troops and GUNT forces. War close to our borders, he said, is a threat to Libya's security, and we hope that France will realize the implications of an escalation of the conflict. The Chad problem can only be solved by peaceful means, the Libyan Government member pointed out.

The French military adventure in Chad tends to destablize the situation in Africa, and its aim is to enslave Africa, the Libyan news agency JANA notes. French imperialism's grim past in Africa is repeating itself, this time in Chad. All Paris' actions show that France does not want to see a stable Africa, an Africa of free peoples, the agency points out.

U.S. AFRICAN ECONOMIC INITIATIVE 'SUBVERSION'

LD010434 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1950 GMT 31 Jan 84

[From the "World Today" program presented by Igor Fesunenko]

[Text] In my previous review, I spoke about the visit to Latin American countries by U.S. Secretary of State Shultz which began today. Prior to his departure from Washington, the secretary of state announced the adoption by the U.S. authorities of a so-called "initiative" in the field of economic policy for Africa which envisages the sharp increase -- on certain conditions, of course -- of U.S. assistance in provisions to a number of countries in the continent. The head of the U.S. foreign policy department tried to present this initiative as some kind of humane act, but he said nothing about the fact that humger in Africa is the result of the rapacious plundering of the wealth of that continent by the imperialist monopolies, first and foremost U.S. monopolies. As UPI explains, the initiative which is being so loudly proclaimed by Washington covers those countries which will agree to rebuild their economy on the principles of a free market, i.e. on capitalist principles. In other words, it is a question of a kind of subversion against the sovereignty of the independent states.

USSR-MALAGASY TRADE COMMISSION RESULTS

PM011453 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Jan 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Madagascar-USSR: Strengthening Cooperation"]

[Text] Antananarivo, 30 Jan -- The fourth session of the Soviet-Malagasy Intergovernmental Commission on Economic and Technical Cooperation and Trade has ended here. Malagasy Foreign Minister J. Bemananjara, head of the Malagasy delegation, noted that the commission's work had been conducted in a spirit of complete mutual understanding and of the desire to promote bilateral ties.

The commission analyzed the process of fulfillment of the sides' mutual obligations. Mention was made of the metallogenic map of central Madagascar which was made by Soviet geologists and which provides the Malagasy with key to the country's deposits of natural resources.

The Malagasy side expressed gratitude to the Soviet Union for the training of national cadres.

The session participants examined questions relating to the expansion of cooperation in the agricultural sphere.

The Soviet delegation participating in the commission's work was received by Malagasy President D. Ratsiraka. The Malagasy head of state noted the fruitful nature of cooperation between the two countries and expressed thanks to the Soviet Union for the all-around assistance and support it has given Madagascar in its economic and social development.

SHULTZ' SALVADORAN TRIP 'WIDENS' INTERFERENCE

LD012058 Moscow TASS in English 1909 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 1 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Nikolay Chigir writes:

El Salvador is the first country visited by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz who started his tour of a number of Latin American and Caribbean countries. This is another confirmation of the fact that El Salvador, just as the entire Central American region, was and remains the main object of the expansionist policy of the Reagan administration in the Western Hemisphere. The present Washington leaders chose precisely that region as the main arena for the implementation of its hegemonistic course based on the armed interference in internal affairs of other countries and peoples.

In order to justify its unceremonious assumption of gendarme functions, the White House seeks to present civil war in El Salvador as a "threat to the United States security". It asserts that the civil war in El Salvador is a result of "intrigues by communism". Under that trite and false pretext it presents its interventionist actions in a small Central American country as a "matter of life or death" for the United States. President Reagan said cynically that if the United States fails to protect itself in El Salvador, it cannot expect to get the upper hand in any other region.

"To get the upper hand", such is the political credo of the Reagan administration whose policy is zealously conducted by George Shultz during his current tour. Even the U.S. mass media do not take seriously propaganda pronouncements of the U.S. secretary of state that he arrived in El Salvador for the quest of peace and flourishing, for the protection of freedom, democracy and justice [sentence as received]. The U.S. mass media point out that the real aim of Shultz's visit is to ensure the conditions for the widening of the U.S. military intervention. The NBC Television network points out that Shultz arrived with the promise to grant additionally millions of dollars for the Salvadoran Army. It should be noted that in the recent years Washington already allocated about one billion dollars for the support of the Salvadoran regime which is conducting a horrible policy of genocide with regard to the country's population. The ASSOCIATED PRESS reports that the Reagan administration shortly intends to get from the congress additional allocations of 350 million dollars for El Salvador.

Providing these huge funds to the butchers of the Salvadoran people, supplying them with most up-to-date armaments and military equipment, Washington sets to its puppets the task of drenching in blood the national liberation movement, destroying all Salvadorans who declare against the slavery, arbitrariness and violence reigning in the country.

The Salvadoran punitive forces under the leadership and with immediate participation of the so-called U.S. military "advisers" already destroyed nearly 50 thousand Salvadoran citizens. Some 5 thousand Salvadorans are regarded as "missing". Over half a million people, fleeing from terror and reprisals, had to leave El Salvador. At least 200 thousand peasants were driven from their native places. Hundreds of villages and settlements were burned down and destroyed. As many as 98 Salvadoran settlements were destroyed by barabarous bombings in the past year alone.

This is how Washington "cares" for "democracy, justice and human rights" in El Salvador to which the U.S. secretary of state paid lip service during his stay in that country.

His meetings and talks with ringleaders of the Salvadoran regime, among them the chieftain of the "death squadrons" inveterate reactionary D'Aubuisson confirmed that Washington is advancing along the road of widening the military interference in El Salvador which is fraught with dangerous consequences for peace in Central America.

SHULTZ' TRIP EXAMPLE OF U.S. 'SANCTIMONIOUSNESS'

LD012106 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 1 Feb 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov speaking over video of Shultz arrival and reception in El Salvador]

[Text] Probably no American Administration has brought as much hypocrisy into its rhetoric as the present one. Here is anew little example of this sanctimoniousness. Secretary of State Shultz, having hardly stepped on to El Salvador's soil, washed in blood, declared: I have come here to seek peace and prosperity, to defend the ideals of freedom, democracy, and justice. The State Department boss is making a trip to a number of countries of the Caribbean basin. It is reported that the main issue in Shultz' talks with the ruling clique of the Salvadoran regime is questions of increasing American military support to this bloody junta. Shultz promised new millions of dollars for the Salvadoran Army. Congress has already voted in favor of allocating almost $65 million in the present fiscal year for military aid to El Salvador. However, the White House intends to request another $170 million and also $200 million in military aid to El Salvador in 1985.

Shultz praised in all sorts of ways the mythical progress in El Salvador in the field of human rights, and alleged that the scale of abuse on the part of the punitive apparatus has been reduced. When Shultz was already in El Salvador, the junta's Air Force subjected the civilian population of the country to a severe bombing. This time the object of the attack of the I-37 American-made planes was villages in the Departments of Chalatenango and [name indistinct]. It is reported there were numerous victims among the local peasants.

There you have the ideals of freedom, democracy, and justice, for the defense of which the American secretary of state has supposedly come to San Salvador. Among those whom he met in the country is the open fascist, the ring-leader of the death squads, D'Aubuisson.

NICARAGUA'S BORGE ON JUNTA DECREES, U.S. POLICY

PM011439 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Jan 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Own special correspondent Yevgeniy Bay "Letter From Managua": "The Truth of the Revolution"]

[Excerpt] I arrived in Nicaragua when everyone was discussing two decrees adopted by the government: on holding general elections in 1985 and on an amnesty for all who left the country after the 1979 revolution (with the exception of the leaders of counterrevolutionary gangs and former officers in Somosa's army who covered themselves with the blood of patriots). These measures were supported by the people, who saw them as a confident step by the revolution and the fulfillment of the promises the government had given to strengthen democracy in the country.

Our people have a profound faith in their leaders, Nicaragua's Interior Minister Tomas Borge, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN), said in an interview with your correspondent. The people realize that we will never betray our principles and will fulfill our promises. For instance, we promised to teach the peasants and workers to read and write, and we have done this. We swore to destroy the repressive Somosa apparatus, and we have achieved this.

We have given the people land, introduced labor legislation, and reduced unemployment by more than two-thirds. Free elections are also a part of our program, and preparations for them are already under way throughout the entire country. Who can now claim that the Sandinists usurped power and fear the people's free will?

However, this flexibility, the FSLN leader continued, does not signify weakness. The reactionary circles inside Nicaragua that are linked to major foreign capital persistently demand that the government sit down at the negotiating table with the bandits and recognize them as a "political forces." The Sandinist authorities will not stand for this.

We say to the opposition parties: At this difficult time for the republic, nobody has the right to take up an antipatriotic stance, T. Borge says. We call on them to settle their secondary differences so as to bring the main problem -- the country's defense -- to the forefront. However, for the time being, the party right-wingers are responding only with floods of accusations and slander.

Incidentally, the White House, while not tiring of accusing the Government of National Reconstruction of "totalitarianism" and of "following the directions of Moscow and Havana," has been mute on the Sandinist leadership's new democratic measures.

I accidentally saw a curious picture: a conversation between the U.S. Democratic Senator Daniel Moynihan, who was visiting Managua, and ordinary Nicaraguans. The people told the senator to his face all they thought of U.S. policy with regard to Nicaragua. I remember how one Nicaraguan woman went up to him and, looking him straight in the eye, asked: "When will you Americans stop helping the bandits who are killing our children? I recently lost my son on the border. We, the women of Nicaragua, want peace. When will our land be at peace, Senator?"

The U.S. legislator, who is simultaneously deputy chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, had no answer to this question. Instead, the "reply" was provided by his government.

...I arrived in the hamlet of (El-Kok) situated in the territory of Esteli Department 2 hours after a group of members of the peasant cooperative had beaten off an attack by bandits armed to the teeth. On the edge of the village, a house which had been set on fire by the Somozists was burning and crackling, and peasants, clutching rifles in their tired hands, were sitting on the steps in front of their dwellings.

On the earthern floor of the village medical center, 14 bodies of dead villagers lay in a row. Five of them were from the same family -- a father and his dead sons, aged 12 and 14, who had joined in the fighting with him and the corpses of his two daughters aged 10 and 6. When the attack began the little girls hid under the bed hoping to escape the volleys of fire. Having broken into the house, the bandits noticed them and shot them at point-blank range.

But on the battlefield there were still sinister traces of those who had armed, trained, and directed the executioners. Retreating in disarray toward the border the counterrevolutionaries dropped cartridge boxes marked "NATO Armed Forces." A few months previously, this deadly cargo was shipped by the United States to Honduras and handed over to the Somozist supporters during the "Big Pine II" military exercises.

We have no special illusions, Comrade Tomas Borge again told me. Reagan cannot come to terms with the existence of the Sandinist government. He is trying to impose his will on us by military methods, brute force, and blackmail. The White House does not want to negotiate a peaceful solution to the conflict in the region. It is not interested in democracy in Nicaragua, nor in peace for Central America.

The situation on Nicaragua's borders continues to be very complex. The counter-revolutionary gangs that were routed and pushed back into Honduras are receiving new weapons, are training once more, and are again preparing for their criminal raids. Managua has announced the counterrevolution's next plan, which consists of seizing, together with Honduran troops, important border points in the north of Nicaragua. Simultaneously, Western news agencies have reported that Washington has set its mercenaries an "extreme deadline," 1 February, for finally carrying out a "major military operation" in Nicaragua.

The bandits are forced to earn the money they get from their U.S. masters. Against the Sandinist People's Army, they are weak and their morale is extremely low. However, behind them stand the Honduran military and a major contingent of crack U.S. troops, ready to invade, which is located on that country's territory. The United States is simply looking for a pretext to provoke a clash between the two neighboring states and for itself to become involved in the conflict. Under these difficult conditions, the FSLN and the Nicaraguan Government are showing steadfastness and resolve. The country's leaders know that they are backed by a people armed and steeled in battle and ready at any time to come to the defense of the gains of the revolution.

CUBA'S PEREZ HERRERO ON SOLIDARITY WITH USSR

PM311127 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jan 84 Second Edition p 4

[Article by Antonio Perez Herrero, candidate member of the Politburo and member of the Secretariat of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee: "With Our Soviet Friends"]

[Text] Havana, 24 Jan -- The close ties of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the USSR and Cuba, which are based on the fraternal alliance between our parties and the common Marxist-Leninist ideology, are strengthening and developing day by day. We are now following more confidently than ever before the common course of building socialism, and together with the other community countries, we are upholding our peoples' desire for lasting peace and a better life. Therefore, we share their natural anxiety about the growing danger of war in the present international situation.

Every day we see for ourselves the Soviet land's loyalty to Lenin's course of a peace-loving foreign policy, and we wholeheartedly support the USSR's consistent struggle to improve international relations and ensure a secure and happy future for all the peoples. It is largely as a result of these efforts that mankind has been spared the horrors of world war -- the savage scourge of previous generations -- for nearly 4 decades.

After the victory over German fascism, the Soviet people embarked on the difficult path of restoring the economy and strengthening the socialist gains. However, their colossal creative labor was again threatened with unbridled blackmail by those who had destroyed Hiroshima and Nagasaki. It took the Soviet Union relatively little time to eliminate the U.S. atomic monopoly and secure all it needed to guarantee its own security and the security of its allies.

The forces of imperialism, headed by the United States, are seeking to disrupt the prevailing parity between the Warsaw Pact and NATO and to push the peoples to the brink of direct military confrontation -- in other words, to exacerbate relations between East and West as much as possible. In present-day conditions, such a conflict could lead to a nuclear catastrophe, which would result in the disappearance of life from the earth.

Washington has launched a malicious campaign against the USSR and the other socialist countries. The purpose of it is to attempt to justify in the eyes of world public opinion the U.S. desire to achieve military superiority and to start another round of the arms race. As the statement adopted in Berlin by the CEMA states' heads of government notes, this course will lead to a considerable increase in military expenditure, will divert vast material and spiritual resources to unproductive aims, and will lower the peoples' living standard.

However, direct danger arising from the deployment of American first-strike nuclear weapons in Western Europe is even more significant. The world public condemns the deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles which has begun in Western European countries. It is a direct threat to peace and human life itself, to the security and tranquility of the peoples, and to all mankind. The peoples of Latin America and the other states of the Western Hemisphere, including the United States and Canada, cannot be guaranteed safety against the consequences of the imperialists' adventures.

The world public has raised its voice on more than one occasion against the so-called U.S. "right" to do what it likes with nuclear weapons. But Washington is deaf to the voice of reason and did not even hear the protests of the peoples on whose soil the missiles are currently being deployed.

As for the Soviet Union, it has put forward and is putting forward initiatives in search of an accord which would guarantee equal security for both sides. We regard these efforts by the CPSU and Soviet Government as exceedingly important.

Yu.V. Andropov's statements on 28 September and 24 November demonstrated the USSR's firm desire for genuine nuclear disarmament on the basis of equality and identical security. Now it is up to the U.S. side.

In the view of the Cuban leadership, Yu.V. Andropov's statements and the USSR's countermeasures against Washington's policy help to safeguard the security of the Soviet people and the peoples of the other socialist countries and to defend peace all over the world.

We highly rate the tremendous importance of the Warsaw Pact states' 5 January 1983 Prague Politicial Declaration. Cubans wholly approve the joint statement by the leading party and state figures who met in Moscow on 28 June last year. We made the same assessment of the recent meetings of the Warsaw Pact Defense and Foreign Ministers Committee and the Moscow conference of the secretaries of the fraternal parties' Central Committees for international and ideological questions.

The Cuban mass media extensively familiarized the republic's working people with the aforementioned statements and documents. Our people share their Soviet brothers' anxiety and concern for the destiny of peace. The republic's mass political organizations, state establishments, and public institutions have elaborated plans for measures to further elucidate inside the country and abroad the constructive nature of the Soviet Union's efforts, to expose the real initiators of the arms race, and to widely publicize the angry condemnation provoked throughout the world by the commencement of the deployment of the U.S. medium-range Pershing II and cruise nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

During the years of people's power, the working people of the island of freedom have learned from their own experience what armed aggression, economic blockade, and unbridled campaigns of counterrevolutionary slander are like. However, we also know who our real friends are. The friendship and solidarity of the fraternal Soviet people and the peoples of the other socialist community countries have supported us at the most difficult times.

Our allies did not deny us aid at the time when Cuba lost its traditional sugar market, or during the period when we were in dire need of weapons to defend our land and sovereignty, or in the area of our transition to the creation of a new life.

Recently imperialism's aggressive actions against Nicaragua have intensified. They are trying to stifle the republic, as they attempted to do in the case of Cuba on a previous occasion. It is significant that Nicragua and other countries pursuing a revolutionary course, as well as the patriotic forces of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras, which are waging a struggle for the right to control their own destiny, can always sense the solidarity of loyal friends.

Today, following the perfidious U.S. aggression against Grenada, it is more essential than ever before for us to pool our efforts to prevent a further deterioration of the situation in Central America. As Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and president of the Republic's Councils of State and Ministers, noted at the memorial rally for the fallen Cuban internationalists, "the invasion of Grenada should make us aware of the realities and the dangers threatening peace... Not only small countries, but the whole of mankind is in jeopardy. The bells that toll today for Grenada may toll tomorrow for the whole of mankind."

Our parties and peoples have many common tasks in order to deepen cooperation in the sphere of ideology and to develop ties between the mass media in the course of the struggle against imperialism and of the rebuffing of its aggressive and adventurist policy. Naturally, the decisions of the Second Cuban Communist Party Congress pointed out that "in view of the scale and complexity of the ideological struggle, the importance and role of the coordination of our propaganda activity with the propaganda activity of the fraternal socialist countries' communist parties are increasing. In this sphere there are infinite opportunities for the constant development of multilateral cooperation among the mass media and among the organs responsible for propaganda."

CHILEAN COMMUNISTS VIEW DOMESTIC CRISIS

PY210225 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2130 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] In response to questions from Chilean media and international news agencies, the Chilean Communist Party [PCCH] has reiterated that there is only one way to solve the country's problems; that is, Pinochet must leave, a provisional government based on national consensus must take over, and a constituent assembly must be convened to draw up a new democratic constitution. The PCCH was asked 50 questions a few days before the commemoration of its 62d anniversary. The questions were made public in a document released last Monday in Santiago.

In its answers, the PCCH stated that no solution to the current Chilean problems will work unless it is built upon the departure of Pinochet, the creation of a provisional government based on national consensus, and the convening of a constituent assembly. The PCCH remarked that the Democratic Alliance [AD] and the People's Democratic Movement (MDP) share the same view. The AD and the MDP represent 90 percent of the Chilean population.

The Communist leaders pointed out that all those who are willing to contribute to solving the Chilean crisis should participate making the changes that must occur in Chile.

The PCCH also voiced its willingness to make every effort to achieve consensus between leftist, center, and rightist opposition sectors. Our policy, which seeks the formation of alliances, aims at restoring unity within the left and at favoring understanding between the sector that supported Allende and the sector that supported Frei, the PCCH stressed.

In its answers, the PCCH explained that the party supports all forms of struggle that may allow the people to conquer democracy and freedom, because the people have the right to resort to every available means to defend themselves and counter the criminal repression by security agencies, particularly in small towns. Thus, the party upheld the people's right to self-defense and endorsed the actions aimed at destabilizing the fascist military dictatorship.

Later, PCCH leaders warned that the regime and its security agencies have concocted several attacks against Carabineros to turn them against the people, to justify repressive actions by agencies like the CNI [National Intelligence Center], and to facilitate the approval of the bill that was given the misnomer of the antiterrorist 'law.' They pointed out that there are still obscure points that must be clarified in connection with the wave of sabotage in Chile, and remarked that the regime uses terrorism as an excuse to level charges against the PCCH and the opposition, and to justify even more violent repressive actions.

Asked whether current government officials should be brought to trial in a democratic regime, the PCCH replied: We believe that those who are responsible for offenses that can be classified as crimes against humanity must be brought to trial and punished. In this regard we support the creation of special courts.

The party also underlined the role played by international solidarity with the Chilean people's struggle and, in particular, the solidarity conveyed by the CPSU, which was and continues to be faithful to the principles of the international proletariat.

In its answers, the PCCH noted that in the face of the international outlaw actions and the undermining of the independence and security of nations carried out by the United States, the Latin American countries must strengthen their unity and solidarity. The party remarked that among the U.S. outlaw actions is the infamous invasion of Grenada, the aggression against Nicaragua, and the open interference in El Salvador's domestic affairs.

The PCCH leaders reiterated the party's permanent support for unity and for all kinds of struggle that may contribute to putting an end to the dictatorship, a struggle made up of daily actions like the national strike, the AD rallies, the truck drivers' strike, the protests by labor and professional organizations, the people's protests, the defense of Chile's natural resources, and other actions that call upon Chileans to rebel against the tyrant.

CPSU LEADERS REGISTERED AS CANDIDATE DEPUTIES

LD310935 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 30 Jan 84

[From the Vremya newscast; announcer-read report]

[Excerpts] Registration of candidate deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet continues in the country.

The Lyubertsy constituency Electoral Commission of Moscow Oblast has registered Petr Nilovich Demichev, candidate-member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of culture, as a candidate deputy for the country's supreme organ of state power.

In Krasnoyarsk, at a session of the Leninskiy constituency Electoral Commission, Vladimir Ivanovich Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was registered.

At a session of the Volgograd constituency Electoral Commission, Vasiliy Vasilyevich Kuznetsov, candidate-member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was registered.

Boris Nikolayevich Ponomarev, candidate-member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was registered as candidate deputy for the Kalinin constituency.

[Moscow Domestic Service at 1600 GMT on 30 January carries a similar report on the registration of candidates for the USSR Supreme Soviet that here adds:

[The Sukhumi Leninskiy constituency Electoral Commission has registered Viktor Mikhaylovich Chebrikov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the USSR Committee for State Security, as a candidate for deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities from this constituency. In the capital of Georgia the constituency Electoral Commission has registered Eduard Amvrosiyevich Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, as a candidate for deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities from Tbilisi Leninskiy constituency.]

Mikhail Vasilyevich Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was registered as a candidate deputy by the Krasnodar constituency.

At a session of the Kineshma constituency Electoral Commission of Ivanovo Oblast, Ivan Vasilyevich Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was registered as candidate deputy.

In the Tomsk constituency, Yegor Kuzmich Ligachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was registered as candidate deputy.

A session took place in the town of Leninakan, Armenian SSR constituency Electoral Commission. Konstantin Viktorovich Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was registered as candidate deputy for Leninakan Central constituency.

In Sverdlovsk, Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was registered as candidate for the Chkalov constituency.

CHANGES TO NEW EDITION OF CPSU HISTORY NOTED

LD311349 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1242 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow, 31 Jan (TANJUG) -- The new, seventh, revised and expanded edition of the "concise" history of the CPSU has left out a number of evaluations from the still valid program of the Soviet party, while all the stands which in the previous edition were published under the name of Leonid Brezhnev, have been replaced by quotations from congress and other documents. The new edition has an entire new chapter devoted to the period following the 26th CPSU Congress and also to the plenums held under the leadership of the new party head, Yuriy Andropov.

In leaving out references to the CPSU Program -- with regard to which Andropov himself said that some of its parts "had run forward" and "had not withstood the test of time" -- the new edition of the history of the CPSU does not equate Soviet reality with communism, referring instead always to "developed socialism." In this context the stand that "communism has permanently consolidated itself in the world workers' movement" has given way to the assessment that this position is held by "ideas of communism" which enjoin "the widest possible application."

The new version no longer says that communism has become the most influential force of our time. This role has been attributed to the socialist community of East European countries. The result is that the need "to strengthen cooperation between Marxist-Leninist parties and peoples of the fraternal countries of socialism" and their "socialist economic integration" has been added to the stand on consolidating unity and cohesion of socialist countries (what is meant are mainly the member countries of the Warsaw Treaty and the countries close to them).

As for the world socialist system, this edition of the history of the CPSU refers only "to the development paths" and not to the consolidation of this "system" -- as in the previous edition -- but it does say that it must develop "on the foundations of socialist internationalism." When dealing with the relations within the Warsaw bloc, the history of the Soviet party continues to use expression "proletarian internationalism."

"Significant theoretical assumptions" about "the more or less simultaneous entry of socialist countries into communism," about the laws concerning the development of society and establishment "of the material and technical basis of communism" have been reduced to the generic statement that Soviet party documents "have explained general laws" and "the possibility of making use of peaceful and unpeaceful methods of transition into socialism."

As far as present-day international relations are concerned in addition to stressing current assessments of U.S. efforts to attain world domination by resorting to policy of force the stand about peaceful coexistence among the states with different social systems has been reinforced with emphasis on the "need of peaceful coexistence between communist and socialist countries" and the need "to ensure security of nations." The stand on "the possibility of preventing a world war in the present era" has been modified and brought up to date by referring to "prevention of a new world war."

The evaluation of the Soviet reality and of the prospects of development has been modified and so has the assessment of the attained level of construction of society during the past 2 decades. "The new history" has omitted the stance that "many important questions of the building of socialism have been worked out." Instead it is using the formula provided by the new party head Andropov:

That a developed socialist society is a "long historic stage along the road of gradual transition into communism" and that Soviet society is "at the beginning of this road."

Undiminished emphasis has been retained, however, for the stance about the need to strengthen the leading role of the party in Soviet state and society, but this role -- at the present stage of development -- no longer consists in directly "leading the people into construction of socialism." It is leading it "forward towards an all-round improvement of the state and of the society of developed socialism and gradual transition into communism." This difference is even more pronounced in the concluding assessments where the stance about the role of the CPSU as "a builder of communism" has changed into "the role of the builder of socialist society."

This edition of the history of the CPSU was brought out just over a year after the publication of the previous -- sixth -- edition, which also was revised and expanded. During the past decade and a half, after Khruschev was replaced and Brezhnev became the head of the CPSU, all editions -- mainly of unaltered content -- were available for sale at intervals of 3 to 4 and even 5 years.

CPSU RESOLUTION ON GLAZUNOVSKIY RAYKOM

PM301605 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jan 84 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has adopted a resolution "On the Work of the Glazunovskiy Party Raykom in Orel Oblast to Fulfill the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum Decisions."

The resolution notes that the Glazunovskiy Raykom is carrying out active work to mobilize the rayon party organization's efforts to fulfill the specific tasks arising from the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum decisions and the country's Food Program. The main attention is focused on the fundamental questions of ensuring greater efficiency in agricultural production and other sectors of the agro-industrial complex and the economic and social development of the countryside.

The raykom, guided in its practical activity to implement agrarian policy by the decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee Plenums and by the instructions of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, assigns an important place to the search for more effective forms of the party leadership of economic and cultural building and to the improvement of organizational, ideological, and educational work. Special emphasis is placed on stepping up the role of primary party organizations, improving the selection, placement, and education of cadres, and strengthening executive discipline. The responsibility of soviet and economic organs, leaders, and experts for the unconditional fulfillment of the plans for the production and sale to the state of agricultural products is being increased.

In the resolution of the economic and social tasks of developing the countryside, great significance is attached to the new management organ -- the rayon agro-industrial association -- and its council. The raykom gives it considerable assistance in determining the main directions of work and establishing a businesslike style and economic [ekonomicheskiy] methods of economic [khozyaystvennyy] leadership, and creates the necessary conditions for displaying initiative and independence in the resolution of the main questions of developing agriculture and the agro-industrial complex as a whole. Relying on party support, the rayon agro-industrial association council is focusing its efforts on ensuring coordinated, integrated work by all links in the agro-industrial complex to achieve good results in agricultural production.

Paramount attention is being paid to making more efficient use of the economic potential existing in the countryside and of the capital investments that are allocated and to questions of intensification and of eliminating the unprofitability of kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

All management and organizational-economic work in the countryside is being structured in the new way. Petty tutelage of kolkhozes and sovkhozes is being eliminated, the number of conferences and summonses of leaders and specialists are being reduced, and various staffs and commissions that had supplanted economic organs have been abolished. The leadership of laggard kolhozes has been strengthened. Collective principles are being increasingly developed in the activity of rayon agro-industrial associations. Milk reception centers at livestock units are being equipped and access routes are being built by the joint efforts of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other rayon agro-industrial association enterprises and organizations. The local collection of milk was organized on nearly all farms in 1983. The centralized shipment of grain and sugar beets has been ensured. As a result losses have fallen, output quality has improved, and considerable funds have been saved.

The further improvement of the organization of production and of labor incentives on kolkhozes and sovkhozes is a subject of special concern for the raykom. Production has been switched to a shop structure. Great attention is being paid to the introduction of autonomous financing and the collective contract. All plowland is cultivated by financially autonomous contract links paid according to the end results. They are assigned crop rotations or a set of crops. The collectives are allocated the necessary equipment and other material resources. This has made it possible to eliminate the lack of personal responsibility in land use and has helped to increased workers' interest in increasing output while expending less labor and resources. With the introduction of the contract method, work to assimilate a scientifically based arable farming system and industrial techniques has intensified, the use of machinery has improved, the acquisition of equipment has been straightened out, and farms have stopped enlisting machine operators from outside.

The raykom and the primary party organizations constantly review rural specialists' work and enhance their role not only as technologists and production organizers, but also as mentors and educators in labor collectives.

The activity of local soviets and economic organizations in the social restructuring of the countryside has increased in the rayon. The commissioning of housing is increasing, rural residental homes are being connected to the gas supply, roads are being built, the volume of consumer services is growing, and cadre turnover is decreasing. Many school graduates are staying to work in the countryside and over 80 percent of demobilized servicemen are returning to their farms.

The rayon party organization, taking advantage of the favorable economic conditions created by the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum, has managed in a short period to secure marked improvements in agricultural development. The sector's gross output has increased 10 percent in a single year, grain crop, sugar beet, vegetable, and potato yields are up, and stockraising productivity has increased somewhat. In 1983 the plans for the sale of the main varieties of agricultural products to the state were fulfilled and the profitability of arable farming and stockraising increased. It is important that the improvement [ozdorovleniye] in the economy is occurring not simply as a result of an increase in purchase prices and the markups on them, but also thanks to an improvement in economic activity and a reduction in production costs.

At the same time the resolution notes that there are shortcomings and omissions in the Glazunovskiy Raykom's activity to develop agricultural production and implement the Food Program. Its work style and the standard of party leadership of the economy still do not fully match up to the demands of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums. The raykom has not managed to create in all primary party organizations and labor collectives an atmosphere of lofty responsibility and demand for a genuinely proprietorial attitude toward production and its results and the unconditional fulfillment of pledges to the state.

The rayon is not taking effective measures to overcome the prolonged lag in the development of stockraising. The feed base remains weak and livestock productivity is low. Livestock fattening is being conducted unstaisfactorily and significant proportion of animals are underweight when sold. Stockraising complexes are not being fully utilized and are working at loss. Systematic work to intensify stockraising and to introduce progressive techniques, financial autonomy, and the collective contract is not being conducted.

The raykom is not doing enough to orient primary party organizations toward improving political and education work in stockraiser collectives and increasing party control over the administration's economic activities. There are few Communists among workers in the leading trades, especially milkmaids. Komsomol-youth collectives have not been set up on a single farm.

Questions of improving economic work and assimilating the forms and methods of conducting production under conditions of financial autonomy are not given their due place in the activity of the raykom, the primary party organizations, and rayon agro-industrial association council. Many leaders and specialists continue to approach the assessment of management results from the standpoint of quantitative indicators and have a poor grasp of economics. Ideological and mass political work is insufficiently linked with the resolution of specific socioeconomic and educational tasks, and elements of formalism in the organization of socialist competition have not been eradicated.

The CPSU Central Committee instructed the Glazunovskiy Raykom to adopt additional measures to mobilize working people to further implement the Food Program and to comprehensively develop the emerging positive trends. Guided by the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and by the instructions contained in the text of Comrade Y.V. Andropov's speech at the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum, they must persistently improve the style and methods of organizational and political work and improve the level of party leadership in the economy and social and cultural building in the countryside. They must rely more on primary party organizations and step up their influence on all aspects of labor collectives' production and social life.

The resolution emphasizes that ensuring the dynamic and steady development of agriculture and a further increase in its efficiency and accelerating its transfer to a predominantly intensive path of development are a very important task for the party rayon organization. Party, soviet, and economic organs are instructed to step up work to introduce scientifically based systems of arable farming, modern techniques, and progressive forms of production organization and labor incentives on the rayon's kolkhozes and sovkhozes and to bring into operation the existing reserves for increasing labor productivity in every area of the agro-industrial complex.

They are instructed to step up the struggle against negligence, losses, and waste, and to ensure in every possible way an increase in the return on the potential created in the countryside and on the resources being invested and highly profitable work to all kolkhozes and sovkhozes. They must make the maximum effort to eliminate the existing backlog in sales of agricultural products to the state.

They are instructed to consistently and purposefully resolve the tasks of restructuring the countryside and creating stable labor collectives. They must establish special monitoring of plan fulfillment for constructing housing, social projects, and internal farm roads. They must give every possible support to cooperative and individual housing construction using rural working people's own resources.

The CPSU Central Committee focused the rayon party organization's attention on the main avenues in developing agriculture and the sectors connected with it. It instructed the raykom and rayispolkom to enhance the role of the rayon agro-industrial association council and to create the requisite conditions for the broad and full exercise of the rights granted to this management organ in ensuring the coordination of the work of enterprises and organizations belonging to the associations, in eliminating disproportions in their development, and in achieving better results in kolkhoz and sovkhoz production. They must help in its formations and concentrate the rayon agro-industrial association council's efforts on comprehensively resolving the countryside's economic and social problems.

The raykom and party organizations are instructed to persistently improve work with cadres, to seek to ensure that all links of the agro-industrial complex are headed by competent, well qualified, and ideologically mature personnel skilled in economic management methods and capable of carrying out production to modern standards. They must skillfully combine economic cadres' independence, initiative, and social enterprise with high exactingness toward them and strengthen discipline and organization in every area of production.

The raykom and party organizations are instructed to raise the level of rural cadres' economic training and education, to develop in them the ability and need to concern themselves daily with questions of financial autonomy and of saving material and labor resources and to critically analyze the results achieved.

The CPSU Central Committee demanded that the raykom, the rayispolkom, and the rayon agro-industrial association council decisively improve organizational and economic activity in stockraising and overcome the serious lag in this sector's development. They are instructed to implement effective measures to create a sound feed base on every farm and to steadily increase livestock productivity. They must ensure the widespread introduction of financial autonomy and the collective contract in the light of the experience accumulated in arable farming and create the necessary working and daily living conditions for stockraisers. They must improve animal husbandry and veterinary work. In the current 5-year plan they must complete the full assimilation of stockraising complex capacities and their commissioning in line with their design indicators. They must provide greater assistance to the population in running personal subsidiary plots and ensure that each rural family rears livestock and poultry.

The resolution draws the raykom's attention to the need to increase party influence and organizational and educational work in livestock unit collectives and to reinforce them with skilled cadres of mid-level specialists and leaders. The raykom is instructed to direct Communists and Komsomol members into this important sector to more carefully select the best production workers for CPSU membership.

They must increase the role of party groups and party organizers.

The CPSU Central Committee instructed the raykom and primary party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, in conformity with the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June and December (1983) Plenums, to step up organizational and mass political work and to link it more closely with resolution of the specific tasks of the economic and social development of the countryside and the communist education of working people. They must ensure the wide participation of the whole party and economic aktiv in this work.

They must make fuller use of the mass media, the system of party studies and economic education, and the creative force of socialist competition to create in collectives an atmosphere of high labor intensity, comradely mutual assistance, mutual exactingness, and intolerance of any violations of discipline or public law and order. They must improve the forms and methods of moral and material incentives, assert everywhere the prestige of honest, conscientious labor, and support pacemakers and production innovators. They must more vigorously implement the Law on Labor Collectives as an important means of increasing the role of working people in production management.

LINK BETWEEN DISCIPLINE, DEMOCRACY EXPLAINED

PM300958 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jan 84 Second Edition p 2

[Article by Doctor of Juridical Sciences V. Korelskiy and Candidate of Historical Sciences I. Rozhko under the rubric "Political Discussions": "Discipline: Rights and Responsibility"]

[Text] V.I. Lenin described socialist discipline as comradely and socially conscious, that is, as emanating from the working people themselves, from comrades in joint work and in the administration of social affairs. Generated by the people's masses, it is secured by democratic methods and is impossible without democracy. "We must not forget," V.I. Lenin wrote, "that for the first time in history we have reached a preliminary point where the new discipline, labor discipline, the discipline of comradely relations, Soviet discipline, is actually being developed by millions of working people..." (Complete Collected Works Vol 36 p 385).

Socialist democracy and discipline manifest their great creative force and socioeconomic value most comprehensively in their dialectic unity. The multifaceted work of party and soviet organizations in the course of the preparations for the elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet, which are bound to provide further evidence of the genuine people's power in our country, is aimed at strengthening socialist discipline in every day.

This is understandable: Without discipline and responsibility the most democratic decisions come to nothing, they inevitably turn into unrealized opportunities. While discipline without democracy can end up as bare bureaucratic administration, disregard of others' opinions, and voluntarist control, that is, it can lose its socialist character.

It is precisely during the process of the interaction between democracy and discipline that the particular kind of ideological-psychological mechanism comes into play which -- in conjunction with the method of persuasion -- makes discipline conscious and voluntary and helps it to develop into self-discipline. Consequently, the development of democracy and strengthening of discipline are a general principle of improving developed socialism.

It would be naive to assume that the unity and interdependence of democracy and discipline come about spontaneously and of their own accord. Even under socialism, situations can arise where the connection between them is broken or even where they contradict each other. Some leaders still set too much store by giving preemptory orders, and trying to diminish the role of democratic procedures and institutions. There are people who know their rights well and make good use of them, but who "forget" about their obligations and civic duty. They make excessive demands on society and the state, while unwilling or unable to fully apply their own efforts and abilities for the benefit of the people.

What, in principle, is necessary to ensure the unity and the best possible combination of democracy and discipline in practice? Primarily, high political standards and a wise approach -- this is the path which leads to support for discipline and order from the people's masses, displaying initiative and creative enterprise.

At a major enterprise -- the Severskiy pipe plant -- back at the beginning of the seventies metallurgical workers proposed widening the scope of collective responsibility for the state of labor discipline and order. The teams which joined the movement "Labor and Social Discipline Guaranteed by the Collective!" are using various methods of exerting influence on transgressors. If, despite everything, a misdemeanor is committed, the team voluntarily gives up part of the annual payment or bonus from the material incentive fund. The workers say that the established procedure makes even those least willing to understand realize how each and everyone's attitude to work affects the end results.

Such examples, both of the initiative and creativeness of the masses, always break new ground in social relations. Let us recall that the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum noted the importance of noting, supporting, and disseminating in good time all useful, stimulating undertakings and the multifaceted forms of people's initiative.

In the society of mature socialism, where social and scientific and technical progress are developing very rapidly, where the scale of production growing and economic relations are becoming increasingly complex, the role and significance of conscious discipline and responsibility are greatly increased. This is why the question of strengthening discipline in every way, put forward by the party as a priority task, is timely and is authoritatively dictated by life's demands. "Without proper discipline -- labor, plan, and state discipline -- we will not be able to advance rapidly," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov has said.

Furthermore it must be taken into account that the integration processes in the economy are intensifying the interdependence of the basic types of discipline -- plan, labor, contractual, technological, and financial discipline. Attempts to strengthen any one of these components in isolation from the others do not lead to positive results: The whole system must be improved.

In real life, discipline is expressed in the form of coordination, subordination, and comradely relations, and in the combination of all of these factors.

All these forms are important and necessary. The present-day economy heightens the significance of coordination, of the concerted interaction and mutual assistance of all the components of the economy. Well-adjusted business cooperation between allied enterprises and the strictest contractual discipline are a most important precondition for the efficient functioning of the national economy as a whole.

The USSR Law on Labor Collectives opened up new opportunities for strengthening collective responsibility, and collectivist consciousness and conduct and enhancing the production and social activity of every citizen.

However, for all the importance of coordination and comradely liaison, socialist discipline is impracticable without relations of subjection and subordination. V.I. Lenin taught that we do not expect "the emergence of a social order in which the principle of the subordination of the minority to the majority is not observed" (Vol 33 p 83). Without the subordination of the minority to the majority democracy may degenerate into anarchy, and individualist willfulness.

The concentrated will of the people is enshrined in the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, and AUCCTU resolutions on strengthening labor discipline. To ensure the unconditional implementation of this will, additional responsibilities are envisaged. Expressing the interests of the people, the latest legislation pursues the most humane aim of developing industriousness in people and guaranteeing the constitutional duty of every able-bodied citizen to work conscientiously in his chosen sphere of socially useful activity. In the final analysis, the rigorous measures will benefit even those citizens in whom the need has not been instilled to work honestly and to voluntarily observe discipline, whose essence -- as Comrade Yu.V. Andropov has said -- lies in total effort by each person at his workplace. After all, during the labor process man not only creates material and spiritual assets, he also rids himself of shortcomings, displays his best abilities, and asserts himself as creator and vehicle of the new social relations.

Special demands are made on leaders. It is difficult to overestimate the moral force of their personal example. They are always in the masses' view, and the higher their post, the greater the responsibility they bear. And those who forget this, who get "altitude sickness," are threatened with grave dangers and failures, as the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum noted.

And it is primarily work that suffers. For this reason leaders who fail to adopt measures to strengthen order and discipline, reduce cadre turnover, and organize the truthful recording of lost work time are now deprived of bonuses and for the basic results of work and the results of socialist competition and are subjected to disciplinary or other measures prescribed by legislation. And an inability to ensure proper labor discipline in your entrusted sector of work can be assessed as unsuitability for your post.

The strengthening of conscious discipline is directly connected with instilling in people a sense of responsibility for the work entrusted to them. The party regards this as an inexhaustible reserve of opportunities to fulfill increasingly complex tasks.

When a sense of responsibility is a firmly established character trait linked with ideological convictions, it influences man's behaviour. "A sense of responsibility is extremely difficult to instill in a labor collective," A.A. Makarenko wrote, "but once established it works wonders."

A man with a keen sense of responsibility not only foresees the consequences of his decisions, but evaluates them from the viewpoint of party policy and the rules and laws of the socialist society. Therefore it is quite right to say that without responsibility conscious discipline, organization, and relations of comradeship, collectivism, and mutual assistance are unthinkable. At the same time voluntarily accepted responsibility for the situation in the collective and in society fills people's lives with a great social meaning.

We have no source of economic prosperity and increased well-being other than disciplined, honest work -- the cornerstone of the socialist way of life. The conclusion to be drawn from this is clear to every Soviet citizen: If you want to live better and see the motherland mighty and rich -- spare no effort in your work and make your contribution to the struggle for high organization and order.

FORMER ARMY MAJOR RECALLS END OF LENINGRAD SIEGE

PM250849 [Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 18 January 1984 carries on page 10, under the rubric "Memories of the Years of Fire," a 2,000-word article by Doctor of Historical Sciences Professor Vladimir Mikhaylovich Gankevich, former deputy chief of the Leningrad Front Staff's operations department, pegged to the 40th anniversary of the lifting of the German siege of Leningrad and titled "On Orders From General Headquarters."

Gankevich writes at some length about the preparation and execution of the final operations for the liberation of Leningrad and their successful outcome, and says that the Leningraders "expected an order of the day from Supreme Commander in Chief I.V. Stalin." He then describes a telephone conversation he had with general headquarters during which the order of the day, "addressed to front Commander Army General A.A. Govorov and Military Council members A.A. Zhdanov and A.A. Kuznetsov," was dictated to him. He goes on to report the Military Council session and the victory salute which was organized in Leningrad.

The author writes in conclusion about a visit he made "a little while later" to general headquarters in Moscow to deliver plans of a new offensive operation, and narrates the following conversation which took place between him and Major General Guneyev, who had dictated the order of the day to him:

"'Who was it who wanted to speak with the Leningrad Front Command on the day when you transmitted to us the general headquarters order on the complete lifting of the blockade?'

"'The supreme commander in chief! He personally intended to congratulate the Leningraders on the remarkable victory. I reported to him that the troops on the front were continuing their headlong offensive and that the command was touring the units at the time.'

"'It is good that the Leningraders are on the offensive. Who is on the line there now, in Leningrad?" the supreme commander asked. I told him a major and gave your name. "What do you mean, major? Have you made a mistake? Probably a major general?..." "No, Major Gankevich, deputy chief of the Leningrad Front Staff's operations department." "That is a different matter.... transmit to him the general headquarters order on the lifting of the blockade of Leningrad, check whether the order has been passed on to the front's Military Council, and report to me," he concluded. And so I called you a second time to check everything, and then I immediately reported to the supreme commander your conformation that his order had been passed on to the front's Military Council.'"

OFFICIALS TRIED FOR BRIBE-TAKING FROM SCHOLARS

PM311044 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 January 1984 Morning Edition publishes on page E under the heading "Bribe-Takers and 'Witnesses'" a 2,000-word report by A. Illesh, giving an account of the background to the trial of Aleksandr Petrovich Polyanskiy and Sergey Aleksandrovich Petrov, two officials of the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education's Foreign Relations Administration, who had accepted bribes from scholars in return for organizing trips to the West for them.

Having described cases involving bribe-taking in exchange for trips to Japan, Britain, and the Netherlands, although the officials in each case were not directly responsible for authorizing the trips, Illesh goes on to discuss the moral issues involved, rejecting the argument that if bribes had not been offered "important trips would have been disrupted, dissertations would have gone by the board, and scientific plans would have collapsed." Illesh asks: "Why did dozens of future or established scientists keep quiet and pay?" Although the law recognizes that bribe-givers may be excused in certain circumstances, he argues, in this instance the scientists' overseas trips were not a vital necessity. "Even though they have been spared criminal charges, the bribe-givers cannot fail to evoke moral denunciation," he concludes.

DEMICHEV ADDRESSES MEETING ON CULTURAL WORK

PM271001 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Jan 84 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Important Tasks Discussed"]

[Text] An expanded session of the USSR Culture Ministry Collegium and of the Presidium of the Culture Workers Trade Union Central Committee was held 23 January. Its participants discussed the tasks of culture and art organs and institutions implementing the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June and December (1983) Plenums and the instructions and recommendations of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov.

It was noted that definite successes have been achieved recently in the sphere of culture, in improving the social and ideological effectiveness of communist educational work and fashioning a Marxist-Leninist world outlook and active life stance in Soviet people and in mobilizing working people to fulfill production plans and socialist pledges and resolve key socioeconomic, political, and ideological tasks.

At the same time, there are still substantial shortcomings in the activity of culture organs and institutions. Mass cultural functions are frequently held according to set patterns and outdated methods, without taking account of Soviet people's increased spiritual needs. The practice of shaping the repertoires of theaters, philarmonic societies, and concert organizations is in need of improvement. Cultural services for rural inhabitants and working people of whole regions that form part of those zones which are being developed most actively, need improvement.

A plan of basic measures envisaging the further improvement of the ideological, educational, and propaganda role of culture and art has been examined.

Measures connected with preparations for the USSR Supreme Soviet elections have also been discussed.

P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR culture minister, addressed the session.

DOLGIKH ATTENDS METALLURGY MINISTRY MEETING

PM311536 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jan 84 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Collegium Session"]

[Text] An expanded session of the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy Collegium and the Presidium of the Metallurgical Industry Workers Union Central Committee was held 28 January.

Those taking part discussed the sector's tasks in light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum and the propositions and conclusions in Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's speech at the plenum.

The report delivered by Minister I.P. Kazanets and the speeches of those taking part in the session noted the need to reinforce the positive changes in the work of ferrous metallurgy. In 1983 the sector ensured a substantial increase in the volumes of production of the main types of output and their range was expanded. The plan for the production of finished rolled metal and steel pipes and the target for increasing labor productivity were fulfilled and the preferential growth of labor productivity by comparison with the growth of wages was assured.

Special attention was paid to eliminating existing shortcomings in the sector's work, improving deliveries of metal output according to contracts, accelerating the technical improvements of ferrous metallurgy, and widely introducing effective manufacturing processes ensuring the further raising of labor productivity and the reduction of output prime cost. Note was taken of the importance of stepping up work on capital construction, including the construction of housing and sociocultural and consumer projects, and the need was stressed to reinforce discipline and organization, improve work with cadres, and ameliorate the organization of socialist competition.

A plan of measures providing for the further enhancement of the effectiveness of metallurgical production was examined and the socialist pledges of the collectives of the sector's enterprises were approved.

The collegium session was addressed by V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

MARCHUK VISITS BELORUSSIA, MEETS SCIENTISTS

PM271049 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 21 Jan 84 p 1

[BELTA report: "Making Scientific Potential Serve the 5-Year Plan"]

[Text] G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, is visiting Minsk. He toured the Belorussian Motor Vehicle Plant in Zhodino, where he saw at first hand the promising new models of large-capacity dump trucks. Specific measures aimed at accelerating the implementation of the achievements of scientific thought in daily practical work were outlined during the meeting with designers and engineers.

G.I. Marchuk also visited the Minsk V.I. Lenin Tractor Plant Association. He had a talk with leading specialists from the enterprise, during which they discussed the problems of preparations for the production of the new MTZ-100 models and the updating of models already in production.

Meetings with the scientists of Minsk's scientific research institutions were devoted to examining the main tasks involving the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and stepping up the effect of research results on the rates of economic growth, as well as to suggestions concerning the more efficient utilization of the scientific potential that has been accumulated.

V.I. Brovikov, chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers, was with G.I. Marchuk at the industrial enterprises and scientific institutions.

NEED FOR FOSTERING A 'CIVIC STANCE' NOTED

PM261518 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 January 1984 Second Edition publishes on pages 2-3 under the rubric "Developed Socialism: Achievements and Prospects" a 2,900-word article by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences Professor Major General N. Tabunov entitled "Active Civic Stance." The writer of the article starts off by saying that "among the great and complex tasks being resolved by the party and the people in the process of improving developed socialism, questions of the Soviet people's communist education and of molding in them the lofty qualities of a citizen of the socialist society are increasingly being brought to the fore."

He then proceeds to quote Yu.V. Andropov on the need to educate people "not simply as repositories of a certain sum of knowledge but, above all, as citizens of the socialist society and active builders of communism, with their intrinsic ideological principles, morals, and interests and with high standards of labor and behavior," and maintains that this new person is now not just a remote ideal but a reality. Nevertheless, he continues, "the problem of enhancing the Soviet people's civic activeness remains topical" because the process of shaping the new person is as continuous and complex as our life is continuous and complex."

Going on to note the party's new tasks associated with improving developed socialism, the writer points out that "all this demands high civic consciousness and an active civic stance of every Soviet person, and his increasing personal contribution to the common cause of communist building." The article continues as follows:

"It is also necessary to speak of all this because our society has still not rid itself of negative phenomena in the consciousness and behavior of a certain sector of people. As was pointed out at the meeting with party veterans at the CPSU Central Committee, concern is being aroused, for example, by the dangerous mold of bourgeois philistinism which is permeating the milieu of youth, retarding civic development and political naivete, parasitism, indiscipline, and labor and social passiveness, which are characteristic of certain young men and women. Yes, let us state bluntly that even those who long ago ceased to be young still are not always distinguished by adequate civic maturity, by profound understanding of their duty to society and the state, or by a high level of discipline.

"There are diverse reasons for such phenomena. They consist in the elementary gap between consciousness and objective reality [bytiye]. They, these reasons, also consist in the difficulties and shortcomings of building a new social system which, of course, could not fail to affect and really have affected the views and sentiments of people with insufficient ideological tempering. Nor must we disregard the attacks of world imperialism -- attacks which have never ceased and which have been sharply intensified of late -- on our social and state system, on Marxist-Leninist ideology, and on the entire spectrum of spiritual values of the builders of the communist society.

"Finally, the reasons for the aforementioned negative phenomena must also be sought in the mistakes and weaknesses of our educational work. We sometimes forget the important circumstance to which Comrade Yu.V. Andropov pointed in his article 'The Teaching of Karl Marx and Some Questions of Socialist Building in the USSR.' We forget that the people who, as the article states, accomplished the socialist revolution still take a long time to assimilate their new position as the supreme and undivided owner of all public wealth -- to assimilate it both economically and politically and, if you like, psychologically, developing collectivist consciousness and behavior. And collectivist consciousness and behavior are embodied most in their most concentrated form precisely in a person's life stance.

"The restructuring of social consciousness and social relations in line with the collectivist principles inherent in socialism is a long and complex process. This restructuring takes place more successfully, the more efficiently ideological and political education work is conducted among the masses. The molding of a scientific, Marxist-Leninist world outlook in Soviet people was and still is the pivotal direction of this work. Precisely this makes people conscious political fighters capable of independently assessing social phenomena, seeing the connection between current tasks and our charted goals, and conducting well-reasoned polemics with any ideological opponents."

The article then goes on to point out that a "civic view of the world" "presupposes that a person does not divorce himself from the state, that he is concerned with everything, that he reacts keenly to the joy and pain of society and feels his union with it and his responsibility for everything that happens in it, and that in the complex dialectic of personal and public interests he proceeds from the priority of the latter. A person who invariably puts personal interests first will never become a real citizen."

The writer emphasizes the importance of socially useful work for fostering a civic stance and the need to display "implacability toward those who work in a slipshod manner and violate labor discipline." He also stresses the right of citizens to take an active part in the management of state and public affairs and worthily fulfill their constitutional duties. He says that the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum "emphasized that we must declare a real war against the practice whereby our democratic norms and enactments are not backed by deeds and people rest content just with form and the matter's outward appearance."

The article continues: "Naturally, the normal course of our social development is inconceivable without the strictest observance of the laws. The party sets the task of putting a total stop to such phenomena as instances of the use of state and public property and of one's official position for purposes of personal enrichment -- which undermines the very essence of our system. It is the civic duty of every Soviet person to resolutely suppress such cases.

"The party sees the development of our political system in the long term as taking place through the gradual evolution of Soviet statehood into public self-management. Progress toward this goal demands the further enhancement of Soviet people's civic activeness."

The final part of the article deals with the role of the Soviet Armed Forces in fostering an active civic stance in young people, pointing out that "it is very important not to allow red tape or formalism in ideological work with youth, and it is necessary to purposefully shape an active life stance in young people and ensure that conviction as to the correctness of our Leninist cause and the justice of the socialist way of life is realized in their deeds and actions."

'Civil Defense' Needed

LD241118 Minsk Domestic Service in Belorussian 1450 GMT 23 Dec 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Summary] The growing military threat posed by imperialism is a reality. This was convincingly illustrated in the statement by Comrade Andropov.

Because of this, appropriate measures are being taken in our country to maintain the USSR's defense capability at a necessary level, and civil defense plays a major part in this effort. Its significance is growing immeasurably in preparing the population and the national economy against the impact of weapons of mass destruction and other means of enemy attack, and in carrying out salvage and restoration work in the target areas.

As the review of civil defense work during the previous year shows, much is being done in this respect at industrial enterprises organizations, kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

"However, against the background of positively solving numerous civil defense tasks, especially in training the population and in spreading knowledge and acquiring practical skills of acting in response to established individual signals, there still exist notable shortcomings. This can negatively affect the organization of measures and public order during an enemy attack. Not knowing the elementary norms of behavior during an enemy attack using mass destruction weapons may lead to confusion, panic and fear, and thus increase losses in population.

"That is why one of the main tasks faced by supervising and command personnel during the new training year is to strive for the entire population to learn how various civil defense alarm signals sound and how to react in response to them."

There are four main signals: air raid alarm; all clear after the danger has passed; radiation danger; and chemical danger.

LATVIAN NATIONALIST GROUP DISCREDITED

LD142234 Moscow TASS in English 2217 GMT 14 Jan 84

[Text] Riga January 14 TASS -- TASS correspondent Viktor Silins reports:

The goals of the anti-Soviet Latvian emigree organization "Gaismas Action" (Action of Light) entrenched in Bonn, West Germany, is to slander socialism, to misinform people in the East and West and to incite the overthrow of the system established by the will of the Latvians and formalised by the constitution of the republic. The hostile activities of that subversive centre have been demonstrated anew in the course of investigation into the cases of Janis Rojkalis and Janis Veveris, recently found guilty of activities against the state by a Soviet court, and of Lidia Doronina-Lasmane and Ints Tsalitis, sentenced on similar charges some time previously.

Plentiful material, evidence, testimonies of eyewitnesses and the confessions of the defendants themselves incontrovertibly prove that they were carrying out the instructions of the "Gaismas Action", which takes cover behind the front of an organization of Christian Baptists but which seeks not to spread the word of God but to restore the capitalist regime in that Soviet Baltic republic.

The freedom of speech is a constitutional freedom in Latvia, as it is everywhere in the USSR. No one is forbidden to exchange religious and spiritual ideas orally or in writing. But there is nothing in the secret contacts of Paul Kljavins, the "action" leader, with his correspondents that could indicate such an exchange of ideas. His emissaries, Swedish nationals Baiba Vitolin and Dzidra Liepinja, visiting Latvia as tourists, smuggled in matrices for producing anti-Soviet leaflets, cameras and other equipment, materials for invisible writing, slanderous literature and also recommendations for sending collected information across the border. Incidentally, there was among the material evidence of the criminal activities of Kljavins's agents a sophisticated instrument to detect radiation and binoculars and a photo camera integrated into one unit.

Who directed the activities of that organization? Investigation has established its close contacts with numerous anti-Soviet organizations and missions like "Friedenstimme" and the so-called exile committee of the Social Democratic Labour Party of Latvia in Sweden, headed by Bruno Kalnyns, a reactionary representative of the Latvian emigre community. All of them are bankrolled by the CIA and other western secret services. As everyone knows, those who pay the piper call the "mass".

A few years ago a film about "a Soviet camp for political prisoners and prisoners of conscience" was widely publicised in the West. That falsehood had been cooked up by Kljavins's organization. Every resident of Riga would immediately recognize that "camp" as a sawmill near Ciekurkalns, where ordinary convicted criminals are undergoing re-education in work. Other "documents" intended to prove what cannot be proved, namely, the existence of a resistance movement in the Soviet Union, were falsified in a similar manner.

The personalities of the executors of those provocative actions deserve a closer look. Paul Kljavins is a son of a rich landowner, a member of the Nazi organization of "Aizsargs" in capitalist Latvia. His two brothers served in Nazi punitive troops and stained their hands with the blood of innocent victims. The head of "the Action of Light" himself served in the Nazi army and fled to the West in 1944.

His closest lieutenants, Pavil and Olaf Bruveris, formerly citizens of Soviet Latvia, followed in the footsteps of their father, who was sentenced for his war crimes. Pavil Bruveris, known as Aldis Gruetis at Radio "Liberty", is now lamenting the sentencing of Rojkaln and Veveris, whom he himself had involved in criminal activities.

Doronina-Lasmane and Tsalitis were engaged in criminal anti-Soviet activities during many years. During the early post-war years Doronina-Lasmane, "Lucia", was found out as an accomplice of the "forest brothers", nationalistic gangs left by the Nazis in the territory of the republic as they had retreated. Tsalitis tried to organize an armed group but was promptly neutralised. During the past few years, despite the repeated warnings of the Soviet authorities, they did not discontinue their hostile activities.

This, in fact, is the entire handful of the renegades who are passed off by the "Gaismas Action" as a "movement for the Independence of Latvia" or a "Committee of Democratic Latvian Youth." There are no such movements or committees: They are a figment of the imagination of the anti-Sovieteers. Indeed, they have to justify the expenses of their masters, don't they?

The activists of that organizaton, like members of any other similar organization, are deceiving both the public and their superiors. It is, perhaps, only the publishers and editors of the pro-fascist bourgeois-nationalistic emigre publications "LAIKS" (TIME), "PASUALE UN MES" (THE WORLD AND WE) and "LATVIA SODIEN" (LATVIA TODAY), dreaming in vain about the times long past, who believe them honestly or just would like to believe them.

'FORCED RUSSIFICATION' CLAIMS REBUTTED

PM291854 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jan 84 p 2

[A. Tagiyev article under the rubric "Question and Answer": "The Language of Lies and the Truth About Languages" -- First two paragraphs are reader's letter]

[Text] Baku -- I am Azerbaijani, I speak Russian quite well and I love it.

I owe much of my knowledge of Russian and world culture to it. I am appalled by fabrications about the "forced Russification" of our country's peoples. Who needs these cock-and-bull stories?

A. Gasanova.

Yes, the overused term "Russification," invented by bourgeois propaganda shortly after the Great October victory is in use in the West again today. In composing cock-and-bull stories about the allegedly "forced" dissemination of Russian among our country's non-Russian people, our ideological enemies are striving to pervert and defame the CPSU nationalities policy and cast doubt on the successes achieved in the years of Soviet power by the former outlying districts of Czarist Russia. Moreover, they often resort to downright lies.

Thus, (G. Baykara), a self-proclaimed Western "expert" on Soviet Azerbaijan, alleges, for instance, that the population of Baku, Sumgait, Mingechaur, and other major cities in the republic are being "Russified" and that the majority of Azerbaijan's population supposedly no longer consists of Turks (Azerbaijanis) but of Russians and Armenians. According to him, the entire population in Azerbaijan is being forced to speak only Russian. However, statistical data entirely refute these slanderous inventions. According to the 1979 population census, 98.1 percent of Azerbaijanis living in Azerbaijan consider Azeri their native language. Azerbaijanis presently constitute 78.1 percent of the republic's total population. Among the inhabitants of Baku, Sumgait, and the republic's other cities, they are also in the majority.

The ideologues of anticommunism make especially zealous attempts to set the cultures of the Russian and non-Russian peoples against each other. They just cannot come to terms with the fact that Russian -- the second native language of tens of millions of people in the Soviet Union -- plays an increasingly important role in bringing all our country's nations and nationalities closer together.

The "second native language" concept is taken for granted by millions of Soviet people, and its role is not simply to facilitate national intercourse. The Russian language has united the millions of inhabitants of our country, who are moving toward a single goal and have common interests and unified political views -- that is, the entire Soviet people. It is quite natural that the draft school reform submitted for nationwide discussion stipulates measures that will enable the teaching of Russian in the union republics to be improved and make access to it easier for representatives of all our country's nations and nationalities.

Sovietologists still stubbornly refuse to notice another fact: bilingualism has been widely developed in the USSR.

The spread of bilingualism is of particular importance in enabling national cultures to thrive and come closer together and in strengthening the unified Soviet culture. The voluntary study and the use in everyday life of two of more languages is the weightiest of arguments in the ideological dispute with the enemies of socialism who make allegations about the "forcible imposition" of Russian and claim that "national languages are being squeezed out."

The example of Soviet Azerbaijan proves that bilingualism has not hindered but, on the contrary, has promoted the further development of national languages, particularly Azeri.

TAJIK SSR LAW ON 1984 SOCIOECONOMIC PLAN

GF301451 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKSTANA in Russian 18 Jan 84 p 1

[Law of the Tajik Soviet Socialist Republic on the State Socioeconomic Development Plan of the Tajik SSR for 1984]

[Text] The Supreme Soviet of the Tajik Soviet Socialist Republic resolves the following:

Article 1: To approve the Tajik SSR State Economic and and Social Development Plan for 1984 as presented by the Tajik SSR Council of Ministers according to the amendments made by the Planning and Budget Commission; the Industry Commission; the Transportation, Highways, and Communications Commission: the Construction and Construction Materials Industry; the Agriculture Commission; the Land Reclamation and Water Resources Commission; the Housing, Municipal, and Domestic Services Commission; the Trade, Public Dining, and Consumer Services; the Health Social Security, Physical Culture, and Sports Commission; the Education, Science, and Culture Commission; the Maternity, Child Development, and the Work and Life of Women Commission; the Youth Affairs Commission; the Protection of Nature and the Rational Use of Natural Resources Commission; and the Energy Commission of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet.

Article 2: To establish in 1984 the following growth rates according to the basic indicators of the Tajik SSR Economic and Social Development Plan:

	Growth in Percentages of 1983
Derived national income	3.9
Industrial products -- overall, of which:	3.1
State capital investments by ministries and departments of the Tajik SSR and the subordinate union-republican and republican ministries and departments	13.2
Freight turnover by motor transportation of general use	3.1
Labor productivity in subordinate republican enterprises:	
In industry	[figure indistinct]
In construction	3.0
Profit from industrial activity of subordinate republican economic sectors	7.8
Retail trade turnover of the state and cooperative trade, including trade turnover of consumption cooperatives for selling agricultural products according to the prices agreed upon	5.2
Number of workers in employees in subordinate republican economic sectors	2.4
Number of children in preschools included in the state budget	1.8
Volume of domestic services to population	10.2
Number of those studying at schools and evening classes	7.9
Quality of clinics	4.4

To prepare in 1984 18,650 qualified workers in the evening professional and technical educational institutions of the Tajik SSR State Committee for Professional and Technical Education.

To construct in 1984 housing within the jurisdiction of the Tajik SSR Council of Ministers from funds of the state capital investments and from cooperative and individual housing construction funds on an overall area of 1,149,000 square meters.

Article 3: In the course of implementing the State Economic and Social Development Plan of the Tajik SSR for 1984, the Tajik SSR Council of Ministers should be guided by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and should institute measures to accelerate the transformation of the republic's economy into an intensive course of progress, and to maximize the use of all reserves and capabilities available in the national economy on basis of increasing labor productivity; effectively using the production and scientific and technical potential; accelerating the practical application of the achievements of science, technology, and progressive experience; strengthening the state, planning, and labor discipline in all sectors of the national economy; and spreading socialist emulation for promoting the quality of products and for economizing raw materials, energy and work time, and when necessary, to introduce more precise definitions in the State Economic and Social Development Plan of the Tajik SSR for 1984.

Article 4: To charge the Tajik SSR Council of Ministers with the task of reviewing the proposals and remarks referred to in the concluding statements of the Planning and Budget Commission and other standing commissions of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet on the State Economic and Social Development Plan of the Tajik SSR for 1984 and also the proposals and remarks referred to by the deputies at the session of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet and to adopt corresponding decisions on them.

[Signed] N. Zaripova, deputy chairman of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; I. Rakhimova, secretary of the Tajis SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. 14 January 1984, Dushanbe.

TAJIK SUPREME SOVIET TO CONVENE 11 FEB

GF301725 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKSTANA in Russian 17 Jan 84 p 1

[Decree issued by the Tajik SSR supreme Soviet Presidium -- date not given]

[Text] The Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium resolves:

To convene the 9th Session of the 10th Convocation of the Tajik Soviet Socialist Republic Supreme Soviet on 11 February 1984 in Dushanbe city.

[Signed] N. Zaripova, deputy chairman of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; I. Rakhimova, secretary of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. 16 January 1984, Dushanbe City.

SHCHERBITSKIY ADDRESSES DONETSK PARTY

AU271900 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 22 Jan 84 pp 1-2

[RATAU report on speech delivered by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, at the 21 January Donetsk Oblast party conference in Donetsk -- passages in uppercase published in boldface]

[Text] Esteemed comrades: Conferences have already been held in nine of the republic's oblast party organizations, and nine more are taking place today. Efficiency and cohesion to principles are characteristic features of all conferences. The Communists are rigorously scrutinizing the results of the work, and are checking what has been done against the decisions of the 26th party congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums.

THE DECEMBER 1983 CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM HAS GREATLY INFLUENCED THE ENTIRE COURSE OF THE PARTY CONFERENCES. THE PLENUM DECISIONS, THE THESES AND CONCLUSIONS SET FORTH IN THE SPEECH BY COMRADE YU.V. ANDROPOV, CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE GENERAL SECRETARY, HAVE FURTHER DEVELOPED AND SPECIFIED THE DIRECTIVES OF THE 26TH CONGRESS AND, ON THE BASIS OF A PROFOUND AND PRINCIPLED ANALYSIS, FORMULATED OUR CURRENT TASKS, AS WELL AS DETERMINED THE WAYS TO ACCOMPLISH THEM.

As is known, tasks stemming from the decisions of the December 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum were examined at the plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee. Now they are being discussed at oblast party conferences, in city, rayon, and basic party organizations.

THE REPUBLIC'S COMMUNISTS AND WORKING PEOPLE ARE EVERYWHERE UNANIMOUS IN THEIR APPROVAL OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM DECISIONS, OF OUR PARTY'S DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN POLICY, AND OF THE PURPOSEFUL AND FRUITFUL ACTIVITY OF THE LENINIST CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND ITS POLITBURO WITH COMRADE YU.V. ANDROPOV AT THE HEAD.

In the present complex international situation, the Soviet people actively support the CPSU's political line corroborated by the USSR Supreme Soviet decision, and the resolute and firm position taken by our party and state toward the adventurous and criminal policy pursued by the imperialism of the United States and its allies in the aggressive blocs.

Also your party conference is being held in the spirit of high exigency, constructive criticism and self-criticism, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy pointed out. The obkom's report and the speeches by the delegates have thoroughly examined the accumulated experience, self-critically scrutinized the causes of the shortcomings, and made many concrete proposals aimed at an improvement in party control over economic and cultural construction.

The main emphasis -- and quite rightly so -- was laid on the question how to accomplish the 5-year tasks and how to maximally compensate for the omissions. Precisely this party-like, principled attitude has always been inherent in Donetsk Oblast party organization, which constitutes the republic's largest detachment of Communists.

Evidence of this is the new patriotic movement initiated by the oblast's front-ranking collectives and aimed at further developing socialist competitions under the slogan: "Let us bring our labor results to the level of the highest scores."

THE STRUGGLE WAGED TO RAISE IN 1984-85 LABOR PRODUCTIVITY 1 PERCENT IN EXCESS OF THE PLAN AND TO REDUCE PRODUCTION COSTS BY AN ADDITIONAL 0.5 PERCENT THROUGH THE WIDE APPLICATION OF ADVANCED EXPERIENCE, NEW EQUIPMENT, AND PROGRESSIVE TECHNOLOGIES MARKS A QUALITATIVELY NEW STAGE IN COMPETITIONS, A STAGE CALLING FOR THE MAXIMAL AND -- WHAT IS PARTICULARLY IMPORTANT -- COMPREHENSIVE USE OF ALL RESERVES.

The practical results of this initiative can hardly be overestimated. After all, it will enable the oblast in the current year alone, according to preliminary data, to increase the volume of marketable production by an equivalent of R170 to 180 million and to free 10,000 workers. THIS WILL BE A WORTHY RESPONSE TO THE DECISIONS OF THE DECEMBER 1983 CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM AND TO COMRADE YU.V. ANDROPOV'S CALL. THE MOVEMENT INITIATED BY KIEV CITY AND DONETSK OBLAST LABOR COLLECTIVES, APPROVED BY THE UKRAINIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE, HAS MET WITH WIDE SUPPORT IN THE REPUBLIC.

We have every reason to say, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy noted, that the work carried out by the obkom in the period under review has produced positive results. It is good that the pace of raising industrial production and labor productivity in the oblast has significantly hastened, and that the expenditure of raw and other materials, of fuel and energy has shrunk. The number of lagging enterprises has decreased. Contract discipline has strengthened. Compared with 1982, the rural discipline has strengthened. Compared with 1982, the rural toilers have increased the procurements of meat, milk, eggs, and some other produce.

ALL THIS HAS RESULTED FROM THE GREAT ORGANIZATIONAL AND POLITICAL WORK PERFORMED BY PARTY ORGANIZATIONS, FROM THE TRULY SELFLESS TOIL OF THE WORKERS CLASS AND ALL WORKING PEOPLE IN A WORTHY WAY CONTINUING THE GLORIOUS TRADITIONS OF THE PROLETARIAN DONBASS.

Present in this hall are the renowned masters in their jobs: Socialist Labor Hero Yu.I. Prigoda, rolling mill operator at the Azovstal Metallurgical Combine in Zhdanov; Socialist Labor Hero A.G. Khvorostyan, coalminer in the V.I. Lenin Mine under the Artem Coal Mining Amalgamation; V.A. Davydovskaya, painter at the Zhdanov housing construction combine; T.A. Rusakova, milkmaid at the Soviet Ukraine's 60th Anniversary Sovkhoz in Maryinskiy Rayon; and many other delegates whose toil adds shine to the oblast's fame.

Undoubtedly, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy continued, a great deal has been done, but not everything that could and should have been done was. With due respect for the achievements, we always must look ahead, and must critically evaluate what has been done. Precisely in order to be able to advance confidently, we must know exactly what has to be done, when, where, and by whom, in order to successfully complete the current 5-year period and to lay a reliable foundation for work in the future.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy tackled the state of affairs in the BASIC BRANCHES. I think, he said, we all are pleased today to note that, as a result of the measures taken both in the center and in the field, we have succeeded in ensuring steady work in the oblast's coal industry. In 1983, the oblast supplied more than 1 million metric tons of coal above plan, and this enabled it to fully compensate for the 1981 arrears. Of course, it is highly important now to consolidate the achievement.

And, for this reason, the collectives of production amalgamation and mines need to concentrate their efforts on the complete and well-timed implementation of the programs for mining development, on improvements in production organizations, and on the consolidation of labor and technological discipline. We must assist lagging enterprises and must be more rigorous toward leaders so that each mine, section, brigade, and shift absolutely copes with the output plans, and that social problems are settled.

WE MUST BETTER ATTEND TO THE ORGANIZATION OF SOCIALIST COMPETITIONS, AND MUST RAISE THEIR EFFICIENCY, BY PAYING PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO THE EMPLOYMENT OF PRODUCTION CAPACITIES TO THE INCREASED MACHINE TOOL SHIFT FACTOR, AND TO THE REDUCED LABOR AND MATERIAL CONSUMPTION PER PRODUCTION UNIT. It is precisely the Donets Basin, the homeland of the Stakhanovite movement which will be 50 years old in the current year, that wide socialist competitions should develop to fulfill the 5-year plan ahead of schedule.

In the oblast, there are quite a few miners who have already fulfilled their personal 5-year plans. Their experience and that of innovators in other branches must be shared by all oblast toilers. This, as the plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee emphasized in its decision, is the pressing tasks of every party organization.

It is particularly important to widely spread the achievements of front-ranking workers, and to make effective use of the production, scientific, and technical potential existing at metallurgical enterprises.

Highly disturbing is the fact that some metallurgical enterprises in the oblast are falling short of the plans. As a result of this, the production of iron, steel, and rolled stock is rising below the planned rates. The new large capacities put into operation in recent years at the Ilich and the Azovstal combines, as well at the Khartsizsk pipe plant, still do not produce due returns.

For some time, economic leaders, and even individual party committees, used to blame mainly the stoppages in the supplies of raw materials and coke -- which, by the way, actually occurred -- for the shortcomings in the work of metallurgical enterprises. In 1983, these issues were for the most part settled. And defects of -- let me say so -- the internal order immediately came to the light. These were, above all, breaches in technological, production, and labor discipline, as well as the poor performance of the engineering and technical services.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy quoted a number of cases when the oblast significantly fell short of the 1983 targets for the production of iron, steel, and rolled stock, because blast and hearth furnaces were idling longer than scheduled, and there were breaches in the use of technology. This particularly applies to the Azovstal and the Ilich Combines, as well as to the Yenakiyevo Metallurgical Plant.

In connection with this, the speaker said, it is worth noting that, in a number of party organizations at metallurgical enterprises, exactingness in the work was very low. Individual leaders, engineers, and technicians are frequently late in remedying the causes of losses.

In 1984, the oblast metallurgists have been confronted with serious tasks. These tasks can only be accomplished if everyone will work efficiently, creatively, and -- as they say -- wholeheartedly. A great deal depends on discipline. Its consolidation must not be a short-lived campaign.

The success in fulfilling the 1984 and the 5-year plans as a whole will also largely depend on the state of affairs in CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION AND TRANSPORTATION.

The obkom is right to keep this issue under its constant control.

The value of fixed assets put into operation since the beginning of the 5-year period has totaled R6.4 billion, and the plan for house commissioning has been overfulfilled. In the remaining 2 years, significant capital investments are to be made, facilities of great state importance are to be put into operation, the quality of industrial and civil construction must rise, and the organization of all the construction must improve.

At some projects which are close to completion, forces and funds are now not sufficiently concentrated, and this delays their commissioning. A number of large projects have overstepped the deadlines set for their completion.

I think, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, the comrades responsible for this sector of work are aware that this practice reduces the effectiveness of capital investments, and is very harmful to the national economy. Party committees must bring those responsible for this to strict account. Of course, what the builders need is not the training of workers in vocational schools and to stabilize them in their collectives. It is also necessary to pay more attention to the selection and distribution of qualified engineering and technical cadres, and to the organizational and political consolidation of basic party organizations at projects.

Nor must the good traditions of Donetsk Oblast railroad workers fade away. The oblast has launched the methods, now known all over the country, of streamlined work by railroad workers, miners, and metallurgists. And it is a matter of honor of Donetsk Oblast Communists to foster and to spread this experience even more.

In continuation, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy touched on the great tasks which are to be accomplished by the oblast party organization to enhance AGRICULTURE AND OTHER BRANCHES OF THE AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX. After all, the population, particularly the urban population, is growing, and, consequently, the needs in food are growing, too. The land and labor resources in the countryside are as restricted as, probably, in no other oblast of the republic. For this reason, food resources can only be increased through intensified agricultural production, increased returns from every hectare of farmland and raising labor productivity.

We are working on this. In the past 8 years, the state and the kolkhozes allocated R1.8 billion for the development of the oblast's agriculture. In the first 3 years of the 5-year period alone, the kolkhoz and sovkhoz funds rose 20 percent, and the energy supplies per production unit 19 percent. Compared with 1980, the supplies of mineral fertilizers went up 30 percent.

The figures are convincing. But when we look at the returns, these cannot be regarded as satisfactory. The gross output of agriculture is rising slowly, and the procurement plans were only fulfilled for melon crops, eggs, and wool. And, compared with the average figures of the 10th 5-year period, the procurements of grain, vegetables, fruit, and milk have even shrunk.

Certainly, the indexes were affected by the unfavorable weather conditions. At the same time, a serious imprint was also made by the defects and omissions in the activity of many kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and agricultural bodies.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy quoted examples involving an issue as crucial as that of grain production. Compared with the preceding 5-year period, the average annual output of grain has dropped, and its yields have shrunk. To a significant extent, this resulted from the fact that the scientifically substantiated system of cropping, worked out in the oblast, has not been applied everywhere.

The industrial technology of corn raising has not been adequately put into effect. In 1983, it was applied on 85,000 hectares out of 100,000 hectares, but failed to produce an appropriate effect. Whereas in Dnepropetrovsk Oblast the yields averaged 38 quintals of corn grain per "industrialized" hectare, in Donetsk Oblast they only amounted to 28 quintals, although the oblast farms did not apply less fertilizers and weed killers, and the weather conditions were similar. The impression arises that, among the oblast agronomists, there are too few enthusiasts and persons who boldly display useful initiative.

It is equally important for the oblast to raise milk production. Unfortunately, both in the current and in the preceding 5-year period, the oblast has been bringing in from outside sources thousands of metric tons of milk products annually. And when this comes to an end it is difficult to say, because the per-cow milk yields in 1983 averaged only 2,603 kilos, or 100 kilos less than 10 years ago.

There are reserves for further developing the agro-industrial complex, and they are appreciable. To make us one of them and to raise the output and sales of agricultural produce to the state is a highly important task for the oblast party organization.

At the present conference, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy continued, it was correctly noted that the multi-state program for developing our economy can primarily be implemented by HASTENING SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS. In the 11th 5-year period, the work carried out in the oblast in this direction has been significant. The ties linking scientific and higher educational institutions with production have expanded and become more fruitful. The improved control over scientific-technical progress, as noted in V.P. Morozov's report, has undoubtedly played a positive role in this respect. Unfortunately, a radical breaking point in the approach to this highly important issue has still not come. Neither the scope nor the pace of applying new things are satisfactory.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy listed a number of oblast enterprises poorly engaged in modernizing equipment, automating production processes, and putting into production new items. They have done next to nothing to apply progressive technologies and to mechanize production. Meanwhile, the comparatively small state plans for science and technology are not being fulfilled, and the scientific-technical measures taken are insufficient to raise labor productivity. Manual labor is being eliminated too slowly. Advanced technologies and new equipment must be applied more rapidly at coal mining and ferrous metallurgical enterprises, because these are precisely the branches which need them most.

There are also serious shortcomings in the work of a number of scientific institutions and planning organizations in the oblast. The time has also come to make more effective use of computing equipment, to put information services in good order, and to reduce administrative staff.

In a word, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, a careful look is needed to see how this enormous scientific, technical, and cadre potential has been employed. The practice shows that new and advanced things do not come about by themselves. To carry out this work comprehensively and on a large scale, all must engage in it properly -- economic leaders, specialists, party committees, public organizations, the workers and the peasants.

The oblast party organization is renowned in the republic for its spirit of innovation, of quest and creativity. And we have the right to expect from it an identical approach to the issue of accelerating scientific-technical progress.

It is highly important today to USE RAW AND OTHER MATERIALS, FUEL ENERGY, AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES VERY SPARINGLY. This is not a nice wish, but an objective necessity which must not be overlooked. After all, the fulfillment of the production plans depends now directly on the accomplishment of tasks for labor productivity and for the economy of resources, because everything that we are expected to save has been taken into account at the time of alotting resources.

However, until recently, many collectives have not paid due attention to the accomplishment of this task. How otherwise can one interpret the fact that, since the beginning of the 5-year period, the oblast has been falling short of the targets for saving ferrous metal rolled stock, cement, timber, fuel, and gasoline. As far as electric energy is concerned, the oblast has even overspent it. The consumption of metal in machine building has not improved, and its waste is still significant.

EACH COLLECTIVE MUST NOW BE PERFECTLY AWARE OF THE WAYS, MEANS, AND METHODS IT INTENDS TO APPLY TO COPE WITH THE PLAN FOR SAVING ALL RESOURCES. In this respect, full use must be made of the experience accumulated in Kiev, Kharkov, and at other enterprises in the republic.

The success of the issue will be guaranteed, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, when we, in line with the law that was passed recently, succeed in FURTHER RAISING THE ROLE OF THE LABOR COLLECTIVE, which is the basic link in a socialist society. Labor collectives now enjoy broad rights and powers fixed by the law, and are fully capable of exerting active influence on the work of each laborer. This is evidence of our party's solicitude for the deepening of socialist democracy, and for expanding the rights of the working man.

In your oblast, there are quite a few labor collectives -- and this we have seen once again while inspecting some enterprises -- that carry out their obligations well, that work creatively and very efficiently. Unfortunately, there are also collectives which, in the field of educating people and strengthening discipline and good organization, act seemingly halfheartedly. Unscrupulous and dishonest persons frequently defy without punishment the principles and rules of our lives. This must not happen in a sound collective in which, as the saying goes, one is for all, and all are for one.

In connection with this, I would like to remind you, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, that BASIC PARTY ORGANIZATIONS are the political nuclei of labor collectives. Party committees are called upon to raise their responsibility for all aspects of the collective's activity -- both for production indexes, and for the shaping of a sound moral and political climate.

Certainly, a great deal also depends in this respect on the leader. He sets the example, he advises and assists. In your oblast, there are remarkable cadres of party and economic leaders. Unfortunately, in some cases, individual leaders do not justify the invested confidence, practice book doctoring, abuse the official status, and break party discipline. They must be resolutely fought.

WHILE SETTLING THE QUESTIONS OF ECONOMIC LIFE, OUR PARTY CONSIDERS THAT THE MAIN THING IS SOLICITUDE FOR MAN, FOR WHOM THE PLANS ARE DRAWN UP AND WHO FULFILLS THEM WITH HIS HANDS AND MIND

Concern for shaping in each person communist ideals and moral principles is a concern not only for the present day, but also for the future of our society. Precisely these issues must be constantly in the field of vision of party organizations and of all our ideological cadres. In this respect, we must make efficient use of the preparations for the forthcoming election to the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Party organizations are called upon to pay particular attention to work among young people. While keeping in mind the strengthening ideological attacks on the part of imperialism, it is necessary to raise the political vigilance of young men and women, to intensify their class and patriotic education, and to temper them morally and physically. Komsomol and trade union organizations, as well as voluntary defense and sports societies are expected to invigorate their work in this direction. In a word, WE MUST WORK AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE, AND MUST WORK CONSTANTLY, THOUGHTFULLY, AND CREATIVELY. AND FOR THIS PURPOSE NO EFFORTS OR TIME MUST BE SPARED.

In continuation, Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy touched upon the issue of improving the style and methods of work in party organizations. This issue has been widely discussed recently. And some changes for the better are already visible. This question was discussed at the recent plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and at the present conference.

In Donetsk Oblast, a great deal has been done, too. But even more remains to be done. This process must be continued constantly and persistently.

Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy then noted that the documents of the December 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and of the recent session of the USSR Supreme Soviet offered an exhausting description of the present INTERNATIONAL SITUATION.

As a result of the deployment of American first-strike missiles in the European Continent, a new situation has emerged in the world. American leaders have regarded the talks both in Geneva and in Vienna, from beginning to end, as a means to win time, as a screen for the deployment of their missiles in order to break the military and strategic parity that has emerged.

The U.S. leaders and their closest NATO allies hoped to win on the military plane. They challenged worldwide public opinion, impudently trampled on the will of Europe's peoples, and as a result of this lost on a wide political plane and jeopardized their own safety. The Soviet Union and its allies were forced to take response measures which guarantee our defense capacity and serve as a factor deterring the U.S. and NATO aggressive circles.

There is no need to prove that the international situation requires from every one self-discipline, full efficiency, and high accuracy in discharging one's obligations. By his deeds and toil, every Soviet man must do his utmost to consolidate the might of the state, to strengthen our society's moral and political unity.

At the end Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy said:

As you can see, comrades, we really have much to do. The socialist pledges assumed for the current year are not easy. But we have forces, means, experience, and have a clear program for action. Allow me to express the firm confidence that the Communists and all working people of Donetsk Oblast will struggle even more selflessly to fulfill the plans drawn up by our Leninist party, and will successfully cope with their tasks.

(COMRADE V. V. SHCHERBITSKIY'S SPEECH WAS LISTENED TO WITH GREAT ATTENTION AND WAS REPEATEDLY INTERRUPTED WITH APPLAUSE).

OBLAST PARTY CONFERENCES REPORTED

PM251110 [Editorial Report] Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 22 January 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,200-word report under the rubric "Party Life: Reports and Elections" entitled "With Concern for the Future" by own correspondent I. Gavrilenko, writing from Orenburg Oblast. The author reports the economic discussion at the Orenburg Party Conference and concludes by noting that "an organizational plenum was held. A.N. Balandin was reelected first secretary of Orenburg Obkom."

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 January 1984 First Edition carries on page 2 two reports under the rubric "Party Life: At the Oblast Conferences."

The first, a 1,800-word report on the Moscow Oblast Party conference entitled "Reliable Work" by M. Poltoranin notes the economic tasks discussed there and concludes by saying that "A obkom plenum was held. V.I. Konotop was elected first secretary of Moscow Obkom."

The second, a 1,600-word report on the Rostov Oblast Party Conference entitled "By Strict Accounting" by own correspondent M. Kryukov, writing from Rostov-na-Donu, notes, among routine economic discussion, that several unnamed plant directors and trust leaders were dismissed for abuse of office and other serious shortcomings and a number of workers expelled from the party and prosecuted for taking bribes and that some of the responsibility for these people being allowed to rise to such high positions was placed on the obkom and its secretaries and bureau. The report ends by noting that "I.A. Bondarenko was elected first secretary of Rostov Obkom at the plenum."

Ukraine Oblast

AU261300 Kiev RADYANSKA UKRAINA in Ukrainian 22 Jan 84 p 2

[RATAU report: "At Oblast Party Conferences"]

[Excerpts] Oblast party conferences are being held in the republic. On 21 January, they were held in Dnepropetrovsk, Donetsk, Zakarpatskaya, Zaporozhye, Nikolayev, Poltava, Sumy, Ternopol, and Cherkassy Oblasts. In discussing the reports delivered by obkoms and oblast auditing commissions, the delegates self-critically and rigorously scrutinized the work performed to implement the decisions of the 26th party congress and the successive CPSU Central Committee plenums, and determined the tasks of the oblast party organizations stemming from the decisions of the December 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, as well as from the theses and conclusions set forth in the speech by Yu.V. Andropov CPSU Central Committee general secretary.

The following speakers addressed the oblast party conferences: V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, in Donetsk; A.F. Vatchenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, in Zaporozhye; A.P. Lyashko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Council of Ministers chairman, in Ternopol; A.A. Titarenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and second secretary; and Ye.Z. Razumov, deputy chief of the Organizational Party Work Department in the CPSU Central Committee, in Dnepropetrovsk; I.A. Mozgovoy, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, in Nikolayev; Ye.V. Kachalovskiy, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Council of Ministers first deputy chairman, in Sumy; V.A. Sologub, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Trade Union Council

chairman, in Uzhgorod; A.S. Kapto, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary, in Cherkassy; and Ya.P. Pogrebnyak, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary, in Poltava.

Obkom plenums were held to examine organizational issues.

In Dnepropetrovsk, V.G. Boyko was elected obkom first secretary; N.N. Nivalov was elected obkom second secretary; A.A. Mironenko, B.A. Safronov, and Ye.R. Chulakov were elected obkom secretaries.

In Donetsk, V.P. Mironov was elected obkom first secretary; V.G. Kucherenko was elected obkom second secretary; M.S. Dranko, G.P. Yerkhov, and M.G. Koval, and Yu.S. Usatenko were elected obkom secretaries.

In Zakarpatskaya Oblast, G.I. Bandrovskiy was elected obkom first secretary; V.S. Yaroshovets was elected obkom second secretary; A.T. Dolgopyatov, M.M. Semenyuk, and A.I. Chuley were elected obkom secretaries.

In Zaporozhye, M.N. Vsevolozhskiy was elected obkom first secretary; G.P. Kharchenko was elected obkom second secretary; V.V. Adzerikho, A.K. Vorobyev, and V.G. Domchenko were elected obkom secretaries.

In Nikolayev, L.G. Sharayev was elected obkom first secretary; A.F. Gordiyenko was elected obkom second secretary; I.T. Gritsay, V.A. Demyanov, and A.G. Zakharchenko were elected obkom secretaries.

In Poltava, F.T. Morgun was elected obkom first secretary; A.I. Kovinko was elected obkom second secretary; I.A. Gopey, I.Yu. Gorobets, and A.S. Myakota were elected obkom secretaries.

In Sumy, I.G. Grintsov was elected obkom first secretary; V.V. Gravin was elected obkom second secretary; A.D. Bondarenko, I.Ya. Makukhin, and S.I. Maslov were elected obkom secretaries.

In Ternopol, A.I. Korniyenko was elected obkom first secretary; V.M. Shemchuk was elected obkom second secretary; M.Yu. Babiy, Yu.V. Semenov, and M.V. Sokolov were elected obkom secretaries.

In Cherkassy, I.K. Lutak was elected obkom first secretary; Yu.G. But was elected obkom second secretary; G.P. Kuzmovich, G.V. Sukhovershko, and K.P. Yastreb were elected obkom secretaries.

Leningrad Oblast

PM271127 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jan 84 p 1

[LENTASS report: "26th Conference of the Leningrad Oblast CPSU Organization"]

[Text] The 26th conference of the Leningrad Oblast CPSU organization began its work in the Tavricheskiy Palace yesterday.

The delegates elected with tremendous enthusiasm an honorary presidium comprising the Politburo of the CPSU's Leninist Central Committee headed by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The working organs of the conference were elected.

The following agenda was adopted:

1. Report by the obkom and the tasks of the Leningrad Party organization stemming from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum and the principles and conclusions contained in the speech by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

2. Report by the Leningrad Oblast CPSU organization's Auditing Commission.

3. Election of Leningrad Obkom.

4. Election of Leningrad Oblast CPSU organization's Auditing Commission.

A report was delivered at the conference by L.N. Zaykov, first secretary of Leningrad Obkom.

The report of the Leningrad Oblast CPSU organization's Auditing Commission was delivered by Commission Chairman L.A. Gorchakov.

The following spoke during the debates: Yu.F. Solovyev, first secretary of Leningrad Gorkom; Twice Hero Of Socialist Labor V.S. Chicherov, leader of a fitters' team at the Leningradskiy Metallicheskiy Zavod Association; Hero of Socialist Labor V.M. Grebnev, first secretary of Luga Gorkom; Hero of Socialist Labor V.P. Vinogradov, party member since 1915 and chairman of the Party Veterans Council for Propaganda of Revolutionary, Combat, and Labor Traditions and Education of Working People and Youth under Leningrad Obkom; Hero of Socialist Labor O.V. Filatov, general director of the Svetlana Association; S.S. Skurikhina, mechanized milking foreman at the Razdolye Sovkhoz and secretary of the shop party organization; L.G. Kuzmin, party committee secretary at the A.A. Zhdanov Shipbuilding Plant, Hero of Socialist Labor I.A. Glebov, chairman of the Presidium of the Leningrad Scientific Center under the USSR Academy of Sciences and director of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Electrical Machine Building; N.I. Popov, chairman of Leningrad Oblispolkom; holder of the Order of Labor Glory 3d class V.S. Rantsev, leader of an integrated team at Glavzapstroy's No 47 Kirovstroy Construction Trust and party group organizer; S.P. Chernov, first secretary of Korovskiy Raykom; M.Ye. Kapitonova, director of the City's No 127 Secondary Vocational and Technical School; Colonel General B.V. Snetkov, commander of the Order of Lenin Leningrad Military District; Hero of Socialist Labor B.I. Fomin, general director of the Elektrosila Association; L.V. Vasilyeva, textile layer at the Pervomayskaya Zarya Association; Colonel General D.P. Nosyrev, chief of the Leningrad Oblast KGB Administration; I.G. Kravchenko, general director of the Gatchinskoye Association of Sovkhozes; A.N. Chepurov, first secreatry of the Board of the Leningrad Writers Organization under the RSFSR Writers Union; A.N. Gerasimov, chairman of the oblast People's Control Committee; People's Teacher of the USSR T.I. Goncharova, teacher at the No 536 Secondary School; A.P. Kuzmin, first secretary of Volkhov Gorkom; V.V. Odinokiy, captain of a TU-154 aircraft from the Leningrad amalgamated air service; V.I. Matviyenko, first secretary of the Komsomol Obkom.

The conference heard and approved a report by the Credentials Commission, delivered by Commission Chairman V.N. Krikhunov, chief of the Leningrad Obkom Organizational and Party Work Department.

A concluding speech was delivered by L.N. Zaykov.

The conference delegates deemed that the work done by the Leningrad Obkom has been satisfactory.

The Auditing Commission report was unanimously approved.

The conference has received greetings telegrams.

Taking part in the conference's work were V.S. Frolov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Machine Building Department; V.P. Valuyev, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational and Party Work Department; B.P. Bugayev, USSR minister of civil aviation: and P.F. Lomako, USSR minister of nonferrous metallurgy.

The conference of the Leningrad Oblast CPSU organization continues today.

KRASNODAR KRAY CONFERENCE EXPOSES SHORTCOMINGS

PM251528 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jan 84 First Edition p 2

[Correspondent K. Aksenov report under the rubric "Party Life: At Kray and Oblast Conferences": "Reserves Do Exist!"]

[Excerpts] Krasnodar -- Quite recently the Vesoizmeritel Association was a laggard one. Now its collective is stably fulfilling its plans and strictly observing deliveries for contracts. What, then, has happened? At the insistence of Armavir Gorkom the enterprise party committee carried out thorough work on fundamental problems of improving the structure of management and labor organization, skillfully placed Communists in key sectors, and enhanced exactingness toward cadres.

This fact was cited in the report delivered at the Krasnodar Kray party conference by G. Razumovskiy, first secretary of the kraykom. Increased attention has recently been devoted to enhancing the militancy of primary party organizations. The transfer of industry to an intensive path of development and the policy of improving the economic machinery are being implemented consistently. Hence the results. Products worth R380 million have been sold over and above the 3-year target, and labor productivity has increased 10 percent -- which is in excess of the 5-year plan target.

At the same time the conference participants anxiously stated that approximately 1 labor collective in every 10 has failed to fulfill the plan for output and labor productivity, and a number of plants and factories regularly fail to meet contractual deliveries. This is associated to a considerable degree with omissions in the party organizations' work.

A shortage of consumer goods is plainly being felt in the kray. Last year alone R15 million worth of the simplest items were imported. Meanwhile 13 cities and rayons and 50 enterprises and associations failed to cope with the targets for producing consumer goods. The goods are not being produced at all in dozens of plants and factories. This, the speakers said, has been made possible because the kraykom, gorkoms and raykoms failed to display proper exactingness toward those who shun a very imporant matter.

The Kuban is an important agricultural region. During the period under review approximately R3 billion was invested in agriculture.

How, then, is the big expenditure being rewarded? The kray has ended up greatly in debt to the state in regards to sales of grain, sugar beets, sunflower seeds, vegetables, meat, wool, and other products. There are 187 economically-weak kolkhozes and sovkhozes here, and there are even loss-making ones. In this connection the delegates pointed to the kraykom's serious mistakes in the leadership of agriculture.

Willful, unconsidered decisions have become apparent and achievements have sometimes been extolled to excess, while certain senior officials have "shut their eyes" to the wrecking of plans. This is not the first year that the task has been set of increasing grain yields to 35-37 quintals per hectare. But the goal has still not been reached.

The conference directed the kray's communists to realize the Food Program more vigorously. In particular, it is planned to sell 4.31 million metric tons of grain, 6 million metric tons of sugar beets, 1,335,000 metric tons of milk, and many other products to the state this year.

This was exacting discussion of ways to enhance the responsibility of leaders and the party aktiv. And this was no coincidence. The deputies know of major mistakes committed by party organs in selecting, placing, and training cadres. The kraykom, the Sochi and Gelendzhik Gorkoms, and the Pavlovskiy and Timashevskiy Raykoms have frequently been hasty in promoting workers and ignored Lenin's demand relating to the need to comprehensively evaluate people's professional, political, and moral qualities. Owing to low exactingness and poor control, a section of leaders embarked on a path of committing abuses and violations of the norms of party life, state discipline, and socialist legality. Such instances have not always been evaluated correctly. In a number of cases attempts have been made to vindicate the guilty persons and lift the responsibility from them. The leadership of the kraykom at that time, the former first secretary, and the bureau and sections did not delve deeply into the essence of the problems, displayed unscrupulousness, and responded weakly to numerous local complaints.

A kraykom plenum once condemned the bad practice and outlined specific measures to eradicate it. The leaders who had committed violations were severely punished. The delegates approved the kraykom bureau's activity aimed at suppressing negative phenomena. It was pointed out that trust and exactingness are now, as a rule, combined in work with cadres. Many experienced and young communists who have the necessary knowledge and enjoy respect and authority among people have recently been directed to responsible posts. I. Dyakov, first secretary of Krasnodar Gorkom, spoke about some interesting experiences. There, more than 400 specialists have been promoted to leading posts with account being taken of the opinion of party organizations and labor collectives. This helps to avoid mistakes. The educational role of punishments is also enhanced. Now a worker who has compromised himself is not "passed from pillar to post," as used to be the case, but is directed to lower-paid work.

The changes are appreciable. But the problems of improving work style and methods and enhancing the responsibility of cadres and all communsits, the speakers said, remain very urgent for party committees. Much has to be done to improve the effectiveness of political studies and the moral tempering of people.

There was businesslike, principled discussion at the conference. It helped to clearly determine the main directions of further work by the Kuban party organization in the light of the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum decisions.

At the plenum which took place G.P. Rzumovskiy was elected first secretary of Krasnodar Kraykom.

REGIONAL PARTY CONFERENCES REPORTED

PM271258 [Editorial Report] Regional party conferences continue to be covered in the Soviet central press.

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 January 1984 First Edition carries on page 2 a report from Vladivostok by correspondent N. Bratchikov on a Maritime Kray party conference reportedly addressed by K.N. Mogilnichenko, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department. The report concludes by saying that "V.P. Lomakin was elected first secretary of the Maritime Kraykom."

The same page carries a report by correspondents S. Prokopchuk and I. Tikhomirov on a Donetsk Oblast party conference. Having covered routine matters, the report turns to ideological questions: "In response to imperialism's ideological attacks, it is necessary, speakers said, to enhance young people's political vigilance and improve their class and patriotic education." The report concludes by stating that the conference was addressed by "V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee' and that V.P. Mironov was elected first secretary of Donetsk Obkom."

Beneath the report is a list of first secretaries elected at plenums following other regional conferences: A.K. Chernyy -- Khabarovsk Kraykom; S.S. Avramenko -- Amur Obkom; V.I. Sitnikov -- Irkutsk Obkom; I.P. Morozov -- Komi Obkom; Yu.A. Manayenkov -- Lipetsk Obkom; N.S. Priyezzhev -- Ryazan Obkom; V.K. Marisov -- Udmurt Obkom; F.I. Loshchenkov -- Yaroslavl Obkom; V.G. Boyko -- Dnepropetrovsk Obkom; G.I. Bandrovskiy -- Transcarpathian Obkom; M.N. Vsevolozhskiy -- Zaporozhye Obkom; L.G. Sharayev -- Nikolayev Obkom; F.T. Morgun -- Poltava Obkom; I.G. Grintsov -- Sumy Obkom; A.I. Korniyenko -- Ternopol Obkom; I.K. Latak -- Cherkassy Obkom; S.T. Kabyak -- Vitebsk Obkom; and L.G. Kletskov -- Grodno Obkom.

Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 25 January 1984 carries on page 2 a report by special correspondents V. Dyunin and V. Pryadko on a Dnepropetrovsk Oblast party conference which covers the developments and improvements mentioned at the conference and then says: "It was noted that the Dnepropetrovsk Oblast party organization, which has glorious revolutionary, combat and labor traditions, has raised a large detachment of high principled, skilled and morally sound cadre workers. But some sectors are still in the charge of poor leaders and some of them are not worthy of the confidence placed in them. For serious shortcomings in their work Comrade Domashenko, chairman of Marganets Gorispolkom, Comrade Grigorenko, chief of Dnepropetrovsk Amalgamated Air Services and some other leaders were released. Comrade Khvatov, chief of the 'Ukrruda' Association; Comrade Kuzub, chief engineer at the Novokrivorozhskiy Mining and Enriching Combine; and Comrade Kandyba, party committee secretary at the enterprise, were expelled from the party and relieved of their jobs for write-ups and deception.

"These are unpleasant facts, and it was stressed at the conference that the obkom and all gorkoms and raykoms must draw conclusions from them. The only thing to do is to be more exacting toward cadres. Unwarranted leniency and lack of principles in evaluating misdemeanors is very costly as far as the common cause and the working person himself are concerned. People must be protected not by adopting a liberal attitude, not by being permissive, but by being demanding and exacting in a fair way.

"Everyone knows that sound, good results are generally achieved under stable leadership. Yet nearly one-half of gorkom and raykom secretaries in the oblast have changed in the past 3 years. The obkom is still not making enough effort to create a leadership cadre reserve. Sometimes, when a leading post needs to be filled, it is found that no replacement has been trained and a hurried search for the right person ensues. And this does not always result in the correct choice of candidate."

The report concludes by saying that the conference was attended by Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Secretary A. Titarenko and by "Ye. Razumov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department."

SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 26 January carries on page 2 a report by "our special correspondents" V. Krukovskiy and I. Leshchevskiy on a Vologda Oblast party conference which mentions that "V. Kuptsov, first secretary of Vologda Gorkom" made a speech.

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 January 1984 Second Edition carries on page two a report on a Leningrad Oblast party conference which was "attended by V.S. Frolov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Machine Building Department." The report says that "L.N. Zaykov was elected first secretary of Leningrad Obkom." The same page carries a report on a Sverdlovsk Oblast party conference. It says that the conference was "addressed by Ye.K. Ligachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee" and that "B.N. Yeltsyn was elected first secretary of the obkom."

Beneath the report is a list of newly elected obkom first secretaries: A.M. Belyakov -- Buryat Obkom; A.S. Drygin -- Vologda Obkom; Ye.F. Muravyev -- Kuybyshev Obkom; F.K. Knyazev -- Kurgan Obkom; A.N. Balandin -- Orenburg Obkom, and B.V. Konoplev -- Perm Obkom.

Tbilisi City

PM251434 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 14 Jan 84 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report: "39th Conference of the Tbilisi Georgian Communist Party Organization"]

[Text] The 39th conference of the Tbilisi Georgian Communist Party organization began its work 13 January at the Great Hall of the Georgian State Philharmonic.

The conference was opened by G.D. Gabuniya, first secretary of Tbilisi Georgian Gorkom.

The leading organs of the conference -- presidium, secretariat, and Credentials Commission -- were elected.

The conference presidium consisted of Comrades E.A. Shevardnadze, G.A. Andronikashvili, V.M. Arhhipov, G.N. Yenukidze, D.L. Kartvelishvili, B.V. Nikolskiy, T.V. Rostiashvili, S.Ye. Khabeishvili, O.Ye. Cherkeziya, N.A. Chitanava, Z.A. Chkheidze, T.I. Mosashvili, Zh.K. Shartava, leading party, soviet, trade union, and komsomol workers, frontrankers in production, scientific and cultural figures, and representatives of the Order of the Red Banner Transcaucasian Military and Border Districts.

An honorary presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was elected unanimously and with tremendous enthusiasm.

The delegates approved the agenda and procedural rules for the conference work:

1. Report by the Tbilisi Georgian Gorkom and the tasks of the city party organization stemming from the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum decisions and the stipulations and conclusions contained in Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's speech.

2. Report by the Auditing Commission of the Tbilisi Georgian Communist Party organization.

3. Elections of:

a. Tbilisi Georgian Gorkom;

b. Auditing Commission of the Tbilisi Georgian Communist Party organization.

The report of the Tbilisi Georgian Gorkom was delivered by First Secretary G.D. Gabuniya.

In view of the fact that the report by the Auditing Commission of the Tbilisi Georgian Communist Party organization was distributed beforehand for the delegates' familiarization; it was not read. A report on the remarks and suggestions received in connection with the report was delivered by L.A. Dzhikuridze, chairman of the Auditing Commission of the Tbilisi Georgian Communist Party organization.

Speaking during the debates on the reports were R.I. Dzhavakhishvili, first secretary of Leninskiy Raykom; Hero of Socialist Labor G.N. Kurtanidze, leader of a fore-making team at the Tsentrolit Plant; Ye.K. Kharadze, president of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences; N.I. Lagidze, first secretary of Ordzhonokidzevskiy Raykom; and A.I. Shirinkin, member of the Military Council and chief of the Order of the Red Banner Transcaucasian Military District Political Directorate.

The conference heard and approved the report of the Credentials Commission, delivered by Commission Chairman E.I. Kandelaki.

The debates continued with speeches by M.G. Inasaridze, teacher at the No 123 Secondary School; A.S. Mikhaylov, secretary of the Dmitrov Aviation Plant Party Committee; G.Ya. Didbarize, chief of the Tbilisi Gorispolkom's Housing Administration; G.G. Lezhava, Georgian SSR minister of public health; T.G. Gogiashvili, tunneler at the Tbiltonnelstroy Administration; B.E. Saralidze, chairman of Tbilisi Gorispolkom; A.I. Azirov, first secretary of Oktyabrskiy Raykom; G.V. Kvichidze, chief of the Tbilgorstroy Association; V.A. Shinkarenko, tool-maker at the Paton Electrical Welding Equipment Plant; L.I. Okruashvili, secretary of the Lenin Georgian Polytechnical Institute Party Committee; V.S. Dzhandzhgava, chairman of the city people's control committee; Yu.S. Menshvili, director of the machine plant; L.V. Aroshidze, chairman of the 1 May Tailoring Factory Trade Union Committee; K.V. Kapanadze, first secretary of Zavodskiy Raykom; D.K. Kunchuliya, weaver at the silk production association; and Lenin Prize winner N.V. Dumbadze, chairman of the Georgian Writers Union Board.

A report was delivered by Tbilisi City Prosecutor S.S. Nanitashvili.

The conference will resume its work 14 January.

OFFICIAL CITES AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION DATA

LD011156 Moscow TASS in English 1131 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 1 TASS -- The USSR last year produced an almost 134,000 million roubles worth of agricultural products, a rise of 5 per cent over the previous year. A good harvest of grain was gathered in. This was reported today by first deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee of the USSR (Gosplan) Petr Paskar. He made a speech at a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists in Moscow, devoted to implementation of the Food Programme in the country. The programme was approved by the plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee in May 1982 and is designed up to the year of 1990.

Petr Paskar noted that the increment in agricultural production in the USSR was attended through a rise in labor productivity.

The herd of horned cattle last year increased by 1.7 million head, pigs -- 1.8 million, poultry -- by 20 million head. The state purchased from farms almost 1,500,000 tons more of cattle than in 1982, milk -- 5.4 million tons more and eggs -- 1,800 million pieces more than in 1982.

Deputy chairman of the Gosplan of the USSR emphasized that agricultural production in the USSR is on the rise, despite a reduction in the number of peasants. The average annual meat consumption per capital increased by 17 kg in the USSR over the past 15 years, dairy products -- by 63 kg, eggs -- by 115 pieces, vegetables -- by 25 kg.

Petr Paskar said that on the whole the diet of Soviet people is up to the scientifically substantiated norms of caloric value. But it is necessary to increase the consumption of meat, vegetables, fruits, which has not yet reached the norm recommended.

Chairman of the Central Committee of the Agricultural Workers' Trade Union Mikhail Ryzhikov, who was next to take the floor, dwelt on realisation of broad social programmes in the countryside. Wages of cooperative farm workers increased by 7 per cent over a year, and wages of state farm workers -- by 6.2 per cent. Expeditures considerably increased for improvement of conditions of work and rest of the countryside residents in the past few years.

Answering journalists' questions, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee Petr Paskar said that the Soviet Union last year took in a good grain harvest, considerably exceeding the level of 1982.

Petr Paskar said that the Soviet Union is self-sufficient in bread grain, it has reserves, and also exports it. But part of the forage grain (it is used as fodder for cattle) is purchased by the USSR abroad. Realisation of the Food Programme will enable in time to bring its import to the minimum, Paskar said. The Food Programme of the USSR, he said, is based on the use of the country's own economic potential. Meanwhile, the programme envisages broad cooperation with socialist and other states.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS RESOLUTION ON SPRING SOWING

PM011000 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Jan 84 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS "Official Section"]

[Text] Conducting the Spring Sowing in a Well Organized Way

The USSR Council of Ministers has adopted a resolution "On Additional Measures for Preparing and Conducting the Spring Field Work in 1984."

The union republic Councils of Ministers, the USSR Ministries of Agriculture, Land Reclamation and Water Resources, Procurement, Fruit and Vegetable Farming, Food Industry, and Light Industry, the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture [Goskomselkhoztekhnika], the Tsentrosoyuz, ministries and departments which produce material and technical resources for agriculture, autonomous republic Councils of Ministers, local soviet ispolkoms, and agro-industrial associations are set the task of ensuring that spring field work in 1984 is carried out in a well organized way and to a high agrotechnical standard, taking their lead from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum and the instructions of Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. In this connection they are instructed:

To adopt additional measures to ensure the kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other agricultural enterprises are fully provided with high quality seed and planting materials, that the preparation of the machine and tractor pool for work is completed in good time, and that enterprises are fully staffed with machine operator cadres;

To implement in good time operations to repair and clean intrafarm land reclamation networks and installations, sprinklers and irrigation machines, and power pump equipment, and also to carry out leaching operations and water supply irrigation;

To ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the targets set for the delivery to agriculture of machinery, spare parts, mineral fertilizers, fuel and lubricants, and other materials; to seek additional opportunities to deliver material and technical resources for the needs of kolkhozes and sovkhozes toward the resources allocated to them for the spring sowing ahead of time;

To implement on kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other agricultural enterprises measures to increase the efficiency of utilization of irrigated and drained land, the machine and tractor pool, organic and mineral fertilizers, chemical plant-protection agents, and other material resources.

Union republic Councils of Ministers, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming, the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry, and the USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika are instructed to ensure the allocation of the necessary machinery, high quality seed, mineral fertilizers, plant-protection agents, and other materials and technical resources on a special-purpose basis to farms which cultivate agricultural crops by industrial techniques and which grow programmed harvests on irrigated land, and also to launch a wide campaign -- before the start of the field work -- to train machine operators and agricultural specialists in the methods of cultivating agricultural crops by industrial techniques and the methods of obtaining programmed harvests on irrigated land.

Republican Councils of Ministers, ministries and departments, local soviet ispolkoms, and agro-industrial associations are instructed to adopt urgent measures to speed up the

shipment of fuel and lubricants to kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other agricultural enterprises, with a view to creating stocks of petroleum products on every farm, before the start of the sowing, sufficient to ensure uninterrupted work by the machine and tractor pool, and to implement concrete measures with a view to ensuring the economical consumption of fuel and lubricants and the elimination of the waste, resolutely cutting short instances of squandering petroleum products or using them other than as designated.

Targets are set for ensuring, in the first quarter of this year, deliveries ahead of time (by 20 March), for the needs of agriculture and water resources, of spare parts for tractors, trucks, soil tilling and seeding machines, excavators, and earth-moving and construction machinery, and also of electrical equipment for motor vehicles and tractors, technical rubber articles, sprocket chains, and bearings. Particular attention is drawn to the need to ensure equitable deliveries of spare parts to republics, krays, and oblasts.

The USSR Gossnab and supply ministries and departments are instructed to ensure the delivery of the metal-working machine tools, cable products, rolled ferrous and nonferrous metals, metal products, pipes, and other material and technical resources allocated to agriculture, water resources, and enterprises and organizations of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture for the first half of 1984 10-30 days ahead of time.

Targets are also set for industrial ministries for the additional manufacture and delivery to agriculture of spare parts for tractors, trucks, and agricultural machines, equipment, materials, and components.

The USSR Gosbank is authorized to grant, by way of an exception, before 1 November 1984, to individual kolkhozes which are experiencing temporary financial difficulties, short-term credit on the basis of well substantiated requests to pay the cost of spare parts and materials needed for repair purposes, petroleum products, and feed, expenditure associated with the exchange of seed (including transportation), and the cost of seed allocated from state resources, mineral fertilizers, herbicides, and toxic chemicals, and also to pay for the kolkhoz members' labor, regardless of the existence of any overdue debt in the form of USSR Gosbank loans. Within the limits of the long-term credit plan, the USSR Gosbank is authorized to grant to individual sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises, and enterprises and organizations of the Selkhoztekhnika and of the Agrochemical Services to Agriculture Association [Selkhozkhimiya] long-term credit for expenditure on the construction and modernization of dumps for the storage of spare parts and mineral fertilizers, machine yards, garages, open-air parking lots for tractors and trucks, and certain other facilities over and above the volumes of capital investments laid down for 1984, on the basis of availability of local material and technical resources.

The Ministry of Railways, the Ministry of the Maritime Fleet, and the RSFSR Ministry of the River Fleet are instructed to ensure the priority provision (in accordance with the plan) of freightcars, ships, and containers for loads of seed, machines, equipment, spare parts, tires, rolled metals, timber and construction materials, petroleum products, mineral fertilizers, feed salt, pesticides, and other articles and materials needed for the preparation and implementation of the spring field work, and to establish monitoring of the movement of trains and ships carrying freight intended for agriculture and for the construction of irrigation and drainage systems and other facilities.

Because of an exception, the procedure which has operated in past years for bringing in tractor operators and drivers from industrial, transport, and other enterprises and from institutions and organizations to participate in spring field work on kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other agricultural enterprises which suffer a shortage of machine operators, will be retained for 1984.

Union republic Councils of Ministers are instructed to increase their exactingness toward leaders of republican ministries and departments, agro-industrial associations, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes and to step up their personal responsibility for the implementation of measures to ensure the timely preparation and successful implementation of the spring sowing in 1984.

The USSR People's Control Committee is instructed to establish monitoring of the fulfillment of the targets outlined in the resolution.

On Temporary Collectives of Scientific Workers, Engineers, and Technicians

As already reported (PRAVDA and IZVESTIYA for 28 August 1983), the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures to Accelerate Scientific and Technical Progress in the National Economy" made provision for the possibility of creating temporary collectives to carry out operations to resolve long-term scientific and technical problems of an intersector nature, create new machinery, technology, and materials, and assimilate their production.

In this regard the USSR Council of Ministers examined the question of measures to provide for the activity of such temporary collectives, and adopted a corresponding resolution.

The resolution gives instructions to the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Academy of Sciences, the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Questions, the USSR Ministry of Finance, and the USSR Ministry of Justice on questions concerned with the elaboration of the position concerning a temporary collective created for the purposes indicated (in particular, on questions of the right of these collectives, the procedure for counting them as scientific institutions if necessary, that optimum duration of their activity, and so forth).

The USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems is instructed to approve, jointly with the AUCCTU and in coordination with the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and the USSR Ministry of Finance, a procedure for labor remuneration and bonuses for workers in temporary collectives and for preserving the privileges and advantages which they enjoyed at their previous place of work. It is established that the persons in question, on completing work in the temporary collectives, are to be offered their former job (post) or, with their consent, another job (post) of equal value.

The leaders of temporary collectives are granted the right to accept for work under the conditions of combined jobs [sovmestitelstvo] scientific workers, engineers, and technicians from enterprises, organizations, and institutions (other than organs of state and economic administration) with remuneration for their labor on the basis of up to 50 percent of the official salary for the post held on a combined basis, depending on the volume of work done.

The USSR State Committee for Sceince and Technology, the USSR Academy of Sciences, the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Gossnab, USSR ministries and departments, and union republic Councils of Ministers are instructed to allocate the necessary financial, material, and also manpower resources to the temporary collectives.